

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright, 1915 by the Proprietors.

August 3 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 79 77

August 3 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 88 69

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.64

2984 日三廿月六

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915.

二拜禮 日三廿月八 年一十 國一
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

RUSSIA'S POSITION.

THE RESULT OF FAR-SIGHTED STRATEGY.

Australia's Fine Recruiting Enthusiasm.

KAISER'S "DESTRUCTIVE SWORD HAS CRUSHED THE RUSSIANS!"

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

SITUATION BEFORE WARSAW UNCHANGED.

August 2, 7.10 p.m.
A German communique reports the German occupation of Mtsu. The communique further says that the situation before Warsaw is unchanged and the Ring round Lvangelod is drawing closer. The Russians are still engaging General von Mackensen's army.

GERMANS BOMBARD WITH INCENDIARY SHELLS.

A GRENADE BATTLE AT SOUCHEZ.

August 2, 5.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says there were various infantry engagements last night, the French progressing to the North of Arras, while a grenade battle continued at Souchez. The Germans have thrice attacked the heights of the Mouse, but were repulsed by infantry and artillery fire. The Germans bombarded, with incendiary shells, Pont a Mousson and two villages.

GERMAN PIRACIES.

TWO STEAMERS SUNK.

August 2, 8.30 p.m.
The steamer Bonvorlich has been sunk. 16 of the crew were landed, the captain and the remainder of the crew left the vessel in another boat. The steamer Clintonia has also been sunk, 54 persons were saved and 11 lost.

DEPENDENT ON GERMANY'S EXCHEQUER.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

August 2, 8.30 p.m.
In the course of the proceedings of the Prize Court to-day an affidavit, sworn by Major Dillon of the War Office, was produced indicating the number of people receiving supplies of food from the German Government. 4,000,000 are serving on the two fronts 750,000 are in training, there have been 2,000,000 casualties, 500,000 are employed on railways, 750,000 employed at Krupp, and 2,000,000 in mines and factories, making a total of 10,000,000. Thus with a moderate average of two dependents each, 30,000,000 people are dependent on the German Government for rations.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

N.S.W. PARLIAMENTARY RECRUITING TOUR.

August 2, 2.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says that a great parliamentary recruiting tour has opened splendidly.

WELLINGTON EXPORT PROHIBITION.

August 2, 2.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Wellington says that the Government has prohibited the export of sheep.

POLISH AUTONOMY.

ENTHUSIASTIC PRO-RUSSIAN SPEECH.

August 2, 2.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Ministers on leaving the Duma went into a Council of Empire, where speakers of all parties expressed sympathy with the Poles and welcomed the Government's declaration regarding autonomy. The Polish leader, M. Veliopolaky, in a thrilling speech, said that "the enemy is at the gates of our Capital, and our villages have been reduced to ashes, yet at this historic time we declare that the path we chose does not depend on the hazards of war, and we hope with the help of God that Poland will be regenerated in Union with Russia under the sceptre of our Monarch."

The Council passed a resolution that immense Russia would find strength with which to destroy her enemies who are attacking the liberty of nations.

THE KAISER AT IT AGAIN.

ANOTHER TELEGRAM.

August 2, 3.25 p.m.
According to the Bukharest newspapers the Kaiser has sent another of his open telegrams to the Queen of Greece, for the purpose of influencing Balkan opinion. The telegram says: "My destructive sword has crushed the Russians and they will need six months to recover. In a short while I shall announce new victories, won by my brave soldiers. The war drama is now drawing to a close."

ITALIANS FIGHTING MAGNIFICENTLY.

ITALIANS' IMPORTANT OFFENSIVE.

August 2, 3.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Italians are fighting magnificently along the whole front. The Austrians in the Trentino region with great forces re-attacked Ocasello, which the Italians had captured. The columns of the enemy, although supported by artillery, and strongly posted, were completely defeated. A communique indicates a bold and skilful operation in Carnia. The Italian infantry made a feint against the enemy's flank and then suddenly the Italians made a frontal attack from cover, with an accurate and effective fire from the heavy guns, which wrecked the enemy's trenches; then lengthening the range, prevented the arrival of Austrian reinforcements.

The infantry took the Austrian positions at Forcella and pursued them with the bayonet capturing many prisoners.

Italy's important offensive in Carso, threatening Trieste, also continues successfully. The Austrians in a vigorous night counter-attack completely failed with heavy losses. A large enemy column seen moving was caught by the Italian heavy guns and dispersed with evidently grave casualties. The Italians here took 358 prisoners including 14 officers.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA'S POSITION.

FAR-SIGHTED STRATEGY.

August 2, 2.35 p.m.
All accounts agree as to the deliberation of the Russian withdrawal and the gravity of the losses inflicted on the enemy by the Russians, whose use of the bayonet was most effective in attacks. Both sides, often coincide in the opinion that the retirement was not begotten of panic but was the result of a far-sighted strategy. It is apparent from the comments in the German newspapers which grudgingly admit that the Grand Duke has done much more than was expected.

ITALIANS BIG CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

August 2, 5.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Italians have already captured 380 officers and 17,000 men on the Isonzo front.

22,000 AUSTRALIANS ENLISTED IN ONE MONTH.

AN IMPROVED RESPIRATOR INVENTED.

August 3, 6.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that over 22,000 men enlisted at Victoria during the month of July. Many were from the country districts and they marched through the streets with banners, exhorting others to join; they were warmly cheered en route to the depot. The Melbourne University staff have invented an improved respirator against the poison gas.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN DUMA RE-OPENED.

August 2, 4.30 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that the Duma re-opened yesterday. The galleries were crowded with distinguished personages, including diplomats.

Speeches made by the President (M. Rodzianko), the Premier (M. Goremykin), M. Sazonoff (Minister of Foreign Affairs), and M. Polivanoff (Minister of War) emphasised that as the terrible war proceeded the more unshakable became Russia's determination to achieve victory in co-operation with her loyal and valiant Allies. To that end the whole productive resources of the nation must be developed to the utmost.

OPTIMISTIC SPEECHES.

August 2, 2.35 p.m.
M. Goremykin mentioned that the Tsar had ordered the Cabinet to prepare Bills granting Poland absolute autonomy.

M. Sazonoff (Foreign Minister) paid a tribute to Italy and expressed the hope that neutral nations, which are still hesitating, would soon decide to take the only course which would settle their national problems. He acknowledged Sweden's correct attitude and referred to the growing disgust of Americans over monstrous German methods culminating in the cruel and absurd destruction of the Lusitania, which he described as an ineffaceable blot upon Germany. He praised the unexampled valour of the Allies on Gallipoli peninsula which had brought nearer the moment of closer union between Russia and her Allies. The Turks, scenting the approaching storm, had overwhelmed their Christian subjects with exceptional cruelties, but the spirit of the Armenians would not be broken, as evidenced by the heroic defence of Van, till they were liberated by the Russians. Greece, said M. Sazonoff, was confronted by the problem as to whether she would be able to succour her co-religionists, who are suffering in Asia Minor, without joining the Allies. Rumania, subjected to extraordinary pressure by Austro-German agents, was resisting temptation and co-operating with Russia in strengthening their friendly relations.

M. Polivanoff said the example of France and of England, which are manufacturing munitions with enormous success, must be imitated. The Russians would to-day, perhaps, abandon Warsaw, as they abandoned Moscow in 1812, in order to ensure final victory. He emphasised that Russia's economic position is in no wise shaken, while a good harvest will enable her to prosecute the war for years.

(Continued on page 10).

TELEGRAMS

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN

CONDENSED.

The Italians are fighting magnificently along the whole front.

The German troops before Warsaw had 300 machine guns per thousand men.

The Italians have already captured 380 officers and 17,000 men on the Isonzo front.

The New York Times says that the Hohenzollerns and Germany are damned for ever.

Italy's important offensive in Carro, threatening Trieste, continues successfully.

It is said that 30,000,000 people are dependent on the German Government for rations.

Two more steamers have been sunk by the enemy—the Bonvorlich and the Clintonia.

A semi-official statement from Petrograd says that the Russian front is generally unshaken.

The Melbourne University staff have invented an improved respirator against poison gases.

Over 22,000 men enlisted at Victoria, Australia, during the month of July. They were mainly from the country districts.

Opinions often coincide that the retirement of the Russians was not begotten of panic but was the result of a far-sighted strategy.

All accounts agree as to the deliberation of the Russian withdrawal and the gravity of the losses inflicted on the enemy by the Russians.

M. Veliopolaky, the Polish leader, in a thrilling speech, said that Poland will be regenerated in union with Russia under the sceptre of our Monarch.

Unofficial accounts ascribe the staleness of General von Mackensen's troops, to von Mackensen's pitiless pressure in sending them forward in light order, with only reserve rations, and allowing them little sleep.

The Kaiser has sent another telegram to the Queen of Greece in which he says "My destructive sword has crushed the Russians and they will need another six months to recover. In a short while I shall announce new victories, won by my brave soldiers. The war drama is now drawing to a close."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Messrs. Charles Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Messrs. Howitt and Phillips Co.—Theatre Royal—9.15 a.m.

Intercession Service—St. John's Cathedral—8.30 p.m.

Saturday August 7.

General Meeting—Steam Laundry, Co. Ltd.—12.30 p.m.

H.K. Jockey Club—Extraordinary General Meeting 12.45.

Gymkhana—Rice Course—3.30 p.m.

Wednesday, August 11.

Sale of Leasehold Property—P. G. Lummer's Sales Room—3.00 p.m.

NOTICES

SUTER HARTMANN & RAHTJEN'S COMPOSITION CO., LTD., LONDON.

Contractors to the Admiralty, India Office, War Office,
Crown Agents for the Colonies, &c.

"THE RED HAND BRAND."

Antifouling Compositions for Ships' Bottoms, Anti-corrosive Paints, Ready mixed, for all purposes.

Supplies available from,

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS.

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 41.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to
DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

ASAKI BEER.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO., TOKYO, JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first-rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE AND

FOR SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD.

Tel. 482

Tel. K226

WE "EXPRESS" TO ANY ADDRESS

WE CLEAR, WE SHIP, WE PACK.

WE CARRY, WE TRANSFER,

WE STORE, WE INSURE,

WE FORWARD TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE HONGKONG PARCEL, EXPRESS & STORAGE CO.

Telephone 1208.

3, Duddell Street

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL:

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER.

Telephone No. 197.

Tel. Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

FRANK L. COOKE,

Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION.

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices. Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

CENTRAL CHAMBERS.

Private Hotel, Residential only.

OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. They are specially recommended to Mercantile, Officers, Tourist Travellers and Local Residents, being most centrally situated. Special Terms can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, &c., No Extras.
Inspection cordially invited; full particulars may be obtained either personally or

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Tel. 909.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore. BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

H. R. WARING,
ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix." **THE MANAGER.**

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

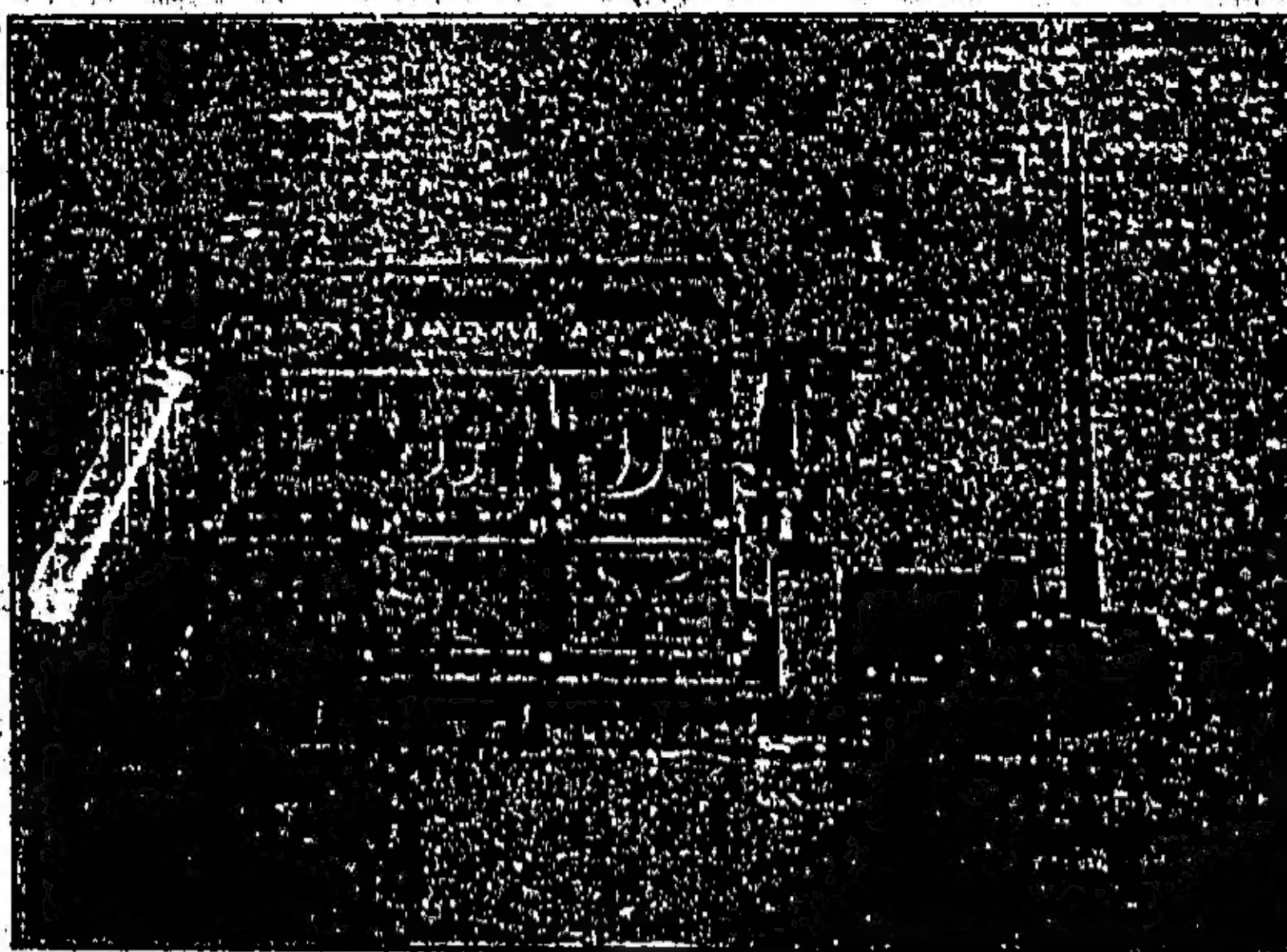
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms, European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

NOTICES

THE PENTA KEROSENE MOTOR.



36 H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR

MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET.
SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL. FOR STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK. DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.
IN CHINA LTD.

YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR.)

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Germany's "Naval Triumph."
How Count Reventlow can shut his eyes to these things we fail to comprehend, but inevitably there must come a day when the German people will be asking to what end they have been taxed for the upkeep of these possessions and to what purpose the expensive navy has fulfilled its stewardship. And, to go further, had the British Navy not fired a single gun since August last year, its work in choking five million tons of German shipping in safeguarding that of the Allies, in escorting great armies from Britain to France and Turkey and troops from each of the four corners of the earth, without the loss of a single troopship, constitutes a record for the British navy to be proud of—and in addition to all this the much vaunted German navy has been bottled up in Kiel harbour in constant dread of any day having to show its nose on the open sea. When German ships come out to sea they will find the British navy ready as in the days of Nelson to give them all the fight they want, and more than that they will find British submarines, whose officers and crews are not behind their foes in daring and resource.

Daily Press.

Novellists as War Experts.

All writers are interesting when they write of what they know by personal observation, and Mr. Bennett's studies of life in the Potteries, if not great literature, are eminently readable. His limitations, however, become plainly discernible when he passes from things which he knows to things which he knows not. His fertile imagination can invent a thousand details, but he lacks the power to give them the glamour of reality and he becomes 'prolix—a fatal fault. It is probably Mr. Bennett's facility with his pen and his training as a journalist which have drawn him into the war. There was a subject teeming with possibilities in the way of journalism, from which great stores of "copy" could be obtained. So Mr. Bennett commenced to inform the public, among other things, of the reason for the recent political crisis, which was due to placing a military man at the head of a State Department and so on, spread over two columns of what, in the end, must be considered as mere verbiage. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Wells have, of course, a perfect right to utter their views and, as they are probably well paid for uttering them, no one can blame them for doing so. All that we contend for is that their remarks should be taken at their face value. The fact that they are popular novelists does not mean that they are endowed with superior insight into all the arts and sciences of life.

China Mail.

Italy's Coal Supply.

It has been stated on Swiss authority that for the Italian Government alone eight goods trains with coal from the Rheinisch-Westphalia coal district passed daily through Switzerland. The war naturally put an immediate stop to this source of supply and some curiosity is felt in many quarters as to from where Italy will now be able to obtain her increased requirements for naval and military purposes, railway transport, &c. England, it is surmised, cannot spare enough, and as a matter of fact Italy's imports of British coal of late have fallen materially short of the average. In November 1914, the imports to Italy from England of coal amounted to 603,000 tons, against 784,000 tons for the same month in the preceding year; whilst the figure for January, 1915, was 470,000 tons, against 791,000 tons for the corresponding month of the previous year. What with France and Russia's requirements of English coal, German papers express the opinion that there cannot be very much left for Italy.

For a good solid meal, with Carte of Table, a Hotel with Wines & Liquors of the Best—
ALEXANDRA CAFE.



DESTROYS THE GERMS OF DISEASE.

Wholesale Agents: **W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,**
YORK BUILDINGS.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS.

ENGLISH TAILORS.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.

(Flower St.)

WITH A PERFECT

FIT.

Established 1900.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power, that is simply
FAMED FOR
CURE FOR **ASTHMA**

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
A French remedy for all irregularities.
Thousands of ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the home, as it is the sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. These pills are recommended by the most eminent medical authorities, and are sold in all the principal chemists and druggists of the world.
MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

MAN LOONG.
FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS
Factory at Yuenwei
OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & 112.
WE are the leading manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Soy is prepared from the best quality of sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER
FLOOD PICTURES
of
CANTON, SHAMEEN, WEST RIVER
AND
VARIOUS DISTRICTS
NOW ON SALE
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Governor of Kwangsi, after receiving from him repeated requests for permission to resign, has allowed Mr. Li Kuo-yun, the newly appointed Governor of Kwangsi to do so. Mr. Wang Chu-tung has been appointed Governor in his place. Mr. Wang Chu-tung is a native of Honan and had a distinguished official record whilst serving as Governor of Honan. Mr. Wang is a man whose ability is fully appreciated by the President.

Cultivation on Cameron's Plateau. The Director of Agriculture, F.M.S., Mr. L. Lewten Brain, in his report for 1914 says:—A visit was paid by the first assistant agricultural chemist to "Cameron's Plateau," lying in the mountains, north-east of Tapan, on the Prak-Pahang boundary, to determine whether land existed suitable for hill cultivations. The soil was found to be of great depth and richness, but for such large scale cultivations as tea or cinchona, an insufficient acreage was to be found. On the other hand, should the road to it ever be completed, the "plateau" which is really a high valley will be found an ideal spot for extensive vegetable and fruit cultivation.

The Late Mrs. Safia Ahmed Faris. The Times announces the death of Mrs. Safia Ahmed Faris, which took place after a short illness at 5, Ashburn-place, S.W., the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. Reginald Legge. She was the wife of the late Ahmed Faris, an Arabic scholar, who was also master of several European languages. He translated the Bible into Arabic, and was also the author of several works in that language and editor of the "El-Djihad," which had a high reputation throughout the Mohammedan world. He received tokens of appreciation and regard from Sovereigns of Turkey, as well as Khedives of Egypt and Rajas of India. His widow, who had lived a life of complete retirement since his death in 1887, was one of the few English ladies who embraced the Mohammedan faith. She was engaged in writing a book entitled, "The Soul of Islamism," but it remains unfinished.

"Ut Veniant Omnes." Lord Fisher's motto has always been "Deeds, not Words," and it is a remarkable fact that for many years the ships he commanded always had the motto "Silence—Deeds, not Words," displayed in a prominent position for the edification of the officers. It was at an Academy banquet some years ago that Lord Fisher told how he once found another motto. When Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, he one day went to inspect a small destroyer, only 260 tons, "but such was her price and swiftness," said Sir John, "that she might have been 16,000. The lieutenant in command took me round. She was beautifully in order, and I came off to the wheel and saw there 'Ut Veniant Omnes.' "Here," I said, "what the deuce is that?" Saluting me, the lieutenant replied, "Let 'em all come!"

The New Chinese Weights and Measures. The Government has decided to enforce the new weights and measures in the Metropolitan District and from 1st of the 9th month (September). During July and ensuing month, the police have been ordered to start an inspection of the old weights and measures at present used by the inhabitants in Peking. The old weights and measures now used by the people in the capital will be permitted for another five years, if on inspection they are found to be in accordance with the established standard, whilst those which are found not in accordance with the established standard will be allowed only one year says the "National Review." Thereafter they will be superseded by the new weights and measures issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. A special official has been appointed to take charge of the affairs in connection with the enforcement of the new weights and measures in the capital, and lectures are being delivered to the merchants and people, giving them to understand that by the adoption of the new weights and measures, a number of advantages will accrue to them therefrom.

NOTICE.

MOUTRIE'S PIANOS

are BACKED by

GUARANTEE for FIVE YEARS.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

The Turf.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) London, June 18.

In all the long and romantic history of the race for the Derby on Epsom Downs the War Derby of 1915 must (our Racing Correspondent "Centaur" writes) easily rank as the most unique and wonderful. It will, indeed, stand out alone in history. Everyone knows why there was no Derby at Epsom this year, and may reason in after years that the Government were not justified in asking the Stewards to suspend racing in the interests of the nation's prosecution of the war. That, however, is an aspect which need not be debated now. The concession that racing might be carried on at Newmarket in the interests of horse breeding and of the thousands dependent on it for a living was naturally accepted by the Jockey Club, and the first indication of activity was an Extra Meeting on the July course at Newmarket. The chief attraction in a hastily arranged programme was a New Derby open to horses that were engaged in the abandoned Derby. For each horse entered £100 had to be paid which represented a sweepstake and to the aggregate the sum of £1,000 was given by Lord Derby, an ancestor of whom endowed the first Derby and may be said to have been responsible for its creation. Eighteen entries were received for the race, including Lord Rosebery's filly Vauluse, who had won the One Thousand Guinea. It also included Pommern, who had won the Two Thousand Guinea with great ease and who in consequence had figured as a particularly hot favourite for the race at Epsom. There were other among whom were The Vizier (third in the Two Thousand Guinea), Let Fly, Rosensdale, Danger Rock (twice a winner this season), King Priam, &c. As Pommern was giving every satisfaction in his training he was again a very hot favourite.

Let it be remarked here that such a scene has never before been seen at Newmarket. A great crowd gathered, many of whom came by road, and it need scarcely be said that khaki was the predominant colour. All the troops stationed in Newmarket, with their officers and many general officers operating in the district, were present, the whole picture being seemly and orderly and marked by restraint and discretion on the part of all classes. The weather was eminently favourable, the sun shining from a cloudless sky, and the conditions would have been entirely favourable but for the firmness of ground which was not appreciated by some of the horses, notably King Priam. It made no sort of difference, however, to Pommern who cantered to the post in easy and graceful style, never wishing to see a better actioned racehorse.

The race needs a little telling. My Donald and Danger Rock were smartest away, but after going half a mile Pommern was nicely placed and ready to draw

out whenever her jockey, Donoghue, chose. This happened three furlongs from home. The favourite was then racing alongside Rosensdale, who, however, was soon left astern. From that point it was all over. Pommern came along with supreme ease, and though Let Fly came rather late on the scene and beat all the others readily enough he could make no impression on the favourite who won by two lengths. Let Fly beat Rosensdale by three lengths for second place and then came Ashot and Danger Rock. There was some cheering at the winner passed the winning post and again when he was brought in to unsaddle, for the victory of a really good horse never fails to rouse enthusiasm among lovers of the thoroughbred. After this convincing victory he undoubtedly takes rank as a Derby winner above the average, and though the War Derby may not have the unique character and sentiment attaching to the Derby at Epsom nothing can take away from him the honour and distinction of having very easily won the classic races of 1915. Unless at the next extra meeting there is a substituted race for the St. Leger, Pommern will not run again but will forthwith be retired to the stud. This was the first Derby won by either Mr. S. B. Joel, as owner, Charles Peck as trainer, or S. Donoghue as jockey. It has been mentioned before that Pommern is an extremely handsome son of Polymelus (the property of Mr. S. B. Joel), the champion sire of 1914 and already sire of a St. Leger winner in Black Jester.

In reference to this memorable first day's war racing at Newmarket mention must not be omitted of the fact that no fewer than 214 horses ran in the seven races. This, of course, is phenomenal and easily a record. Owners will not be satisfied to continue racing under such conditions for there must be a lottery about the starting even on this wide course. As, therefore, there will be no racing during wartime except at Newmarket the small owner—the man of moderate means who is stimulated by commercial as well as sporting motives—is bound to drop out sooner or later. A big shrinkage in the attendance was indicated on the second day of the meeting. A Derby has an attraction all its own, and the people will come to see even in such strange times as we are passing through now. The Jockey Stakes was the chief attraction of this second day, the race having been designed to take the place of the Coronation Cup at Epsom. It was won for Mr. J. B. Joel by his gr. nd horse Black Jester, who won with the greatest ease. Major Astor's Trois Temps, the winner of the Jockey Club Stakes last year, could get no nearer than fourth. Second and third, respectively were Lord Wolverton's Passport and a horse named Eastington. Black Jester may not have had much to do but such as it was his task was performed in irreproachable style. Like the winner of the War Derby he is a son of Polymelus who most assuredly is the greatest and success of recent years. The day was made additionally interesting by a Sweepstake for three years

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanol Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on 1st September next, English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court.

2 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TO LET.—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Lyceum Villas and Torres Buildings ready for occupation from the 1st August next. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply "Property Office," JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—In September, a furnished or unfurnished House on the Peak, for a year or longer.—F. C. JENKIN, Prince's Buildings.

WANTED.—A Microscope in good order. Must have fine and coarse adjustment, low and high power and oil immersion lenses, Abbe condenser, etc. State particulars and lowest cash price first letter. Address "MICROSCOPE," c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

LOST.

LOST.—Siamese Cat (female) left French Consulate, 13 Peak Road, about July 23rd. Good reward to anybody bringing it back.

He went to sleep and remembered nothing more until he was found on the railway. The officer in charge of the guard said Zimmerman's movements were very suspicious. It looked as if he were trying to find out the disposition of the sentries. There were great possibilities about the lawn tennis of Zimmerman. A happy-go-lucky player, he had his credit victories over players of much higher standing than himself and when he failed, as he often did, it was usually through his devil-may-care methods. A player of considerable power he took a delight in hitting his hardest and when his shots came off they were almost unplayable. But he often hit harder than was wise, and it was this failing in judgment which prevented him taking permanent position in the front rank.

It was mentioned a short time ago that Hope Crisp, the old Cambridge lawn tennis captain, had been wounded in the severe fighting which took place to capture Hill 60, and it has since been found necessary to amputate his leg. Thus has a most promising career ended. It was mainly due to Crisp's agitation that the full blue was granted for lawn tennis at Cambridge, and though as a performer he was never very conspicuous at the "Varsity," he afterwards quickly reached the first class standard. In 1915, when he was 29 years of age, he won the newly instituted Mixed Doubles championship with Mrs. Tackey as his partner, and last summer he beat A. E. Beamish and J. C. Parke, both English internationals, to reach the final of the Kent Championship.

(Continued on the Extra)

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



THEY POSSESS A MOST PLEASANT FLAVOUR AND ARE UNQUESTIONABLY THE FINEST VIRGINIA CIGARETTE MANUFACTURED.

85 Cts. a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

— JUST RECEIVED —

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF GOLF CLUBS

INCLUDING

ANDERSON & BLYTH'S

WELL KNOWN DRIVERS & BRASSIES

ALSO A GOOD REPRESENTATIVE STOCK OF OTHER MAKERS' MODELS.

YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR? ALL RIGHT.

PHONE 1036

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

THE SHARK SUMMER ANNUAL...	80	GENERAL SKETCH OF THE WAR, THE FIRST PHASE, Hillside...	4.80
THE VALLEY OF FEAR, Conan Doyle...	1.75	Belloc...	1.75
REALITY, H.G. Wells...	1.75	THE WORLD IN ORBIT, Sir Gilbert Parker...	4.80
THE GIRL FROM NIPPON, Carlton Daws...	1.75	THE STORY OF THE HONOLULU LERN, Sheridan Jones...	1.75
THE WHITE GLOVE, Wm. Le Queux...	1.75	DAILY GRAPHIC WAR CARTOONS No. 7...	.10
THE WIFE WHO FOUND OUT, Gerlie Westworth-James...	1.75	SCHMIDT THE SPY, Alfred Lest...	.20
FRECKLES, Genie Stratton Porter...	.80	THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS IN ITS ETHICAL & PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS, A Series of Lectures...	2.75
THE HEART OF THE ANCIENT WOOD, G.G.D. Roberts...	.80	AEROPLANES & DIRIGIBLES OF WAR, F.A. Talbot...	2.75
SISTER SUE, Arthur Apple...	.80	THE WORLD WIDE WAR, Allen...	.80
SUCCESS IN BUSINESS THE MODERN MOTOR CYCLE...	.80	WAR UP TO DATE, A VIDE-MC CUM OF MODERN METHODS, Pearce...	.80
THE CHINA CLIPPERS, Basil Lubbock...	4.00	THE WAR AND THE CHURCHES, Joseph McCabe...	.40
THE CLIPPER SHIP ERA, 1843-1889, A.H. Clark...	6.00	LE REGIME DES CAPITULATIONS ET L'ABANDON CONSTITUTIONNEL EN CHINE, par L.N. Tchoou...	6.00
THE HEART OF JAINISM, Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson...	4.80	THE WORLD'S WARSHIPS, Jane Seller...	2.00
INDIAN THEISM, Nicol MacNicol...	4.80	WITH OUR FIGHTING MEN, Rev. Bernard Shaw...	2.00
BERNARD SHAW, THE 20TH CENTURY, MOULIERE, Augustin Hamon...	6.00	BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE FRONT, Alan...	4.80
TOWARDS RACIAL HEALTH, Norah March...	2.75	POLAND & THE POLISH QUESTION, Hill...	8.50
IN AND AROUND LONDON, Foot...	2.75	THE NEW RUSSIA, Alan Leithbridge...	13.50
ROMANCE OF REALITY, Engineer...	2.75		
ROMANCE OF REALITY, ELEC...	2.75		
TRIGITY, McCormick...	2.75		
ROMANCE OF REALITY, MODERN INVENTIONS, JOHNSON...	2.75		

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

ANY ONE OF WATSON'S FRUIT SYRUPS

MIXED WITH EITHER PLAIN OR FLAVOURED WATER
MAKES A MOST DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

SUMMER DRINK.

THEY ARE MADE FROM THE RIPE FRUIT AND
PURE SUGAR ONLY, AND CAN BE OBTAINED
IN A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT FLAVOURS.

We are Sole Agents For
**MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT
JUICE & CORDIAL**
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to
the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

德商華洋行經理 廣東路大正四號 電話 333

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—On June 26, at Chertsey, Monmouthshire, William Cochran Connell Anderson, aged 61, dearly-loved husband of Margaret Crawford Anderson, late of Tientsin.

ANDERSON.—June 25, Catharine Campbell, aged 64, daughter of the late Alexander Anderson, M.D., of Hongkong and Edinburgh.

VAUGHAN.—At Broadstairs, on 21st June, 1915, Annie Harriet, widow of the late J. D. Vaughan, of Singapore, aged 83.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915.

MR. BALFOUR AND COUNT REVENTLOW.

There are few of us who, if we might choose, our adversary in a war of words, would be unwise enough to fix our choice on Mr. Balfour. No Britisher living is more thoroughly master of that form of scurrilous retort that is so much more effective because it is so unexceptionably well bred. If Count Reventlow knew his record as well as most of the older members of the House of Commons know it, Mr. Balfour is certainly the last man in the world whose criticism on his literary efforts he would be likely to invite. The Count, it seems, has distinguished himself by the publication of an article which he calls "A Year of Naval Warfare," and, unless his skin is thicker than that of even the average Prussian, he is now probably wishing that his performance had not been submitted to the merciless judgment of this scrupulously polite British Cabinet Minister.

It seems a little late in the day now for Count Reventlow to be at the trouble of making Britain responsible for the war. There was a time when such doings formed an amiable pastime for Germans whose hands were not sufficiently full, but we had quite thought that the amusement was now out of fashion—except of course, as far as the Emperor William, in his hours of religious exaltation, is concerned. Mr. Balfour tells the Count, ever so sweetly, that he would really so much rather not discuss this threadbare question; and then proceeds to put a gentle extinguisher on our German friend's talk about Britain's having failed to induce the enemy's fleet to come out of its skulking-hole and enter upon a fair, stand-up fight for once in its life, by the observation that this "German triumph" could have been effected by any fool. Before his adversary has time to recover from such an unpleasant little thrust, this uncultured Britisher throws out a few unpalatable facts as to what actually has happened in the sea conflicts—such as they were—between the two countries, and a contemptuous reminder as to how men of honour regard such feats as the bombardment of peaceful and undefended coast towns at home. Then, by way of a final stab, he observes that there is nothing essentially German about submarines except the employment of them against harmless and undefended trading and fishing vessels. This use, he admits, certainly is German—"purely German."

But, if, in Mr. Balfour's scornful dandling and dropping of this dunderheaded German person, there is a message to the enemy as a whole, there is also one to Britishers. He has, as even his greatest enemies admit, never been a member of the ready-lying, glib-promising school of politicians; and that fact, in face of what he has said in reply to Count Reventlow's lumbering arguments, should bring no small comfort, at the present moment, to those Britishers who persist either in taking a gloomy view of the Allies' position or else in regarding every telegram, no matter what its source, as a transparent lie. Mr. Balfour does not deal in lies, and therefore we should take his statement as to the position of our fleet and the doing of its units since war broke out as being the literal and unornamented truth. It is well, too, that all of us should be reminded of what the fleet is doing at the present moment. We in Hongkong are so used to finding the merchandise ordered from home, the mails etc., arriving as safely as ever, that we are more than likely to forget by whose agency this lately is guaranteed. Mr. Balfour finishes on the note that is the prevailing one in all the public speeches at home: "There will be no relaxation of Britain's efforts." Not only at home, but all over the Empire is this the first and last word to-day. Britain has entered upon a task which her national honour inexorably forced upon her; and she has no more intention of abandoning it till justice is done, and right established than she has of turning treaty-breaker herself.

A Reward Deserved.

The other day a Chinaman from Canton arrived in the Colony having in his possession some valuable jewellery. He engaged a ricksha coolie to take him to an address in Yau-mat and, arriving at his destination, absent-mindedly left the parcel of valuables in the vehicle. When, later, he discovered his loss, he communicated with the police and offered a reward for the finding of the jewellery. We wonder if he was surprised that the coolie eventually turned up smiling with "the goods" and affably claimed the reward, or if he regarded it all as a natural thing. Doubtless the average ricksha-puller will never die of "the disease that children get in Sunday school books," but he is certainly as honest as some of his European neighbours. Indeed the raw coolie who comes to Hongkong from the country is often quite guileless where theft is concerned, until he has been under the influence of the town-dwelling Chinese. One often feels, too, that the dishonesty of the Chinese servant class is greatly exaggerated in any case. Of course there is a lot in the tradition accepted among the older Europeans here: "Your boy will rob you, but won't allow other people to do so;" yet, if we could have the joint testimony of those who know the Colony best and have had wide experience of native servants, we should probably glean from it that the Chinese employee is as reliable as others—and considerably more so than many.

A British Tradition.

Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "Following the old tradition, our men still swear in blunders, but it will relieve many to know, on the authority of Professor Morgan, that the profanity is purely automatic and subconscious." Mr. Lloyd Morgan proceeds to state that the excitement of going into action "releases words and sentiments which would in ordinary circumstances be kept severely under control." And perhaps it is not only the excitement of going into action! Swearing, it goes without saying, is, like the use of slang, chiefly a question of habit, sometimes contracted entirely against the user's will but more often almost deliberately acquired in youth, when anything of the sort seems rather "big" and manly. The British soldier and sailor have, from time immemorial, been especially gifted in this manner, and, in their case as in that of backwoodsmen and dwellers in the jungle, the continuance in the practice "automatically" is mainly due to the greater part of their time being spent away from the company of women and children, whose influence is not only refining but restraining as well. The old idea that swearing was confined to ignorant people has, we believe, died a natural death—perhaps because so many people have become gradually convinced that many of the most able blasphemers are men of very considerable education.

"The Wandering Jew."

Among to-day's interesting anniversaries is the death of Eugene Sue (1804-1857), author—among other things—of that extraordinary work "The Wandering Jew." This voluminous performance has been far more widely read than hundreds of far better French romances, though the effect which its author seems to have intended it to have—that of stamping out capital, ecclesiasticism and religion—has never been realised. Its readers have usually been boys, who were engrossed by the more adventurous portions of the story and carefully "skipped" all the moralising and didactic passages. From "The Wandering Jew" it seems obvious that Sue could conceive a plot—sometimes an exceedingly clever and intricate one—but could do little more, beyond, of course, outlining characters that were forceful but in no way true to life. He was the traditional man with a bee in his bonnet, and his extraordinary conceptions as to what sort of a being a Jesuit is, have, we fear, created more of amusement than of any other impression or emotion; and so for that matter, has his implied contention that virtue is the sole property of the humble and poor. Though the book has certain unquestioned merits, it is doubtful if the world would have lost anything had it never been written.

DAY BY DAY.

MODERATION IS THE SILKEN STRING RUNNING THROUGH THE PEARL-CHAIN OF ALL VIRTUES.—Bishop Hall.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 83; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; fine.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 424 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 344 published.

The Mails.

Siberian and American Mails.—Closed per s.s. Persia to-day at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Yungchow to-day at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Unions.—\$930, buyers.
China Fires.—\$155, buyers.
Douglas's.—\$69, sellers.
Indos.—\$152, buyers.
Star Ferries.—\$36, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$132, buyers.
Shanghai Docks.—\$52, buyers & div.
Hongkong Lands.—\$111, sales and buyers.
China Providents.—\$40, buyers.
Green Islands.—7.90, buyers.
Hongkong Tramways.—\$5.15, buyers.
Watsons.—\$64, sellers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 1/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 43rd birthday of H. M. King Haakon VII. of Norway.

Another Muzzle-less Dog.

This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Inspector Gordon summoned H. J. Stanley of Wood Road, Wan-chai, for allowing his dog abroad without having its muzzle on. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

For the Flood Sufferers.

To-night and to-morrow night there will be special Benefit performances at the Bijou Theatre on behalf of the sufferers by the recent floods. A new programme will be arranged for each night, and the prices of admission will be \$2 and \$1, soldiers and sailors half-price.

The Anniversary of the War.

Service in St. John's Cathedral. As already announced there will be a special service at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m., to mark the anniversary of the declaration of war by Great Britain against Germany. The service will consist chiefly of intercession, with commemoration of those who have fallen. The Choir will sing the anthem "O Lord God, Thou Strength of my heart" (Goss). A number of troops will attend the service. There will be no collection and no sermon.

An Honest Coolie.

A fine story of honesty rewarded comes from Yau-mat. It appears that a Chinaman from Canton, carrying in his hand a parcel containing jewellery to the value of \$700, engaged a ricksha to take him to Shanghai Street, Yau-mat. There he dismounted but, by an oversight, left the parcel in the vehicle, and the coolie, ignorant of the fact, went on with his work. Later the Chinaman missed his jewellery and reported the matter to the Police who set the usual machinery in motion for the recovery of the valuables. They were not successful, but the coolie, who in the meantime had been a long distance out in the country with a fire, turned up at the police-station to hand in the parcel which he had discovered in his ricksha. It was found to be complete and the owner, fulfilling a promise previously made to the police, the next day handed the coolie notes for one hundred dollars.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

"AT ANY COST."

No Patched-up Peace!

The meeting of the Dams, briefly sketched in this morning's wire, shows what a fine and manly spirit is behind the whole of the Russian undertaking. It is clear that both parliamentarians and military authorities are as fully determined as our own people at home to dare all, sacrifice all, risk all, and do all for the sake of a final victory over the enemy. Every day this determination on the part of all the Allies grows stronger, and the German hope of patching up matters with a haphazard peace proportionately weaker. There is no doubt that there has been, and probably still is, an appreciable large faction in Germany given to hugging to itself the belief that, if the worst came, the Allies, in a moment of weakness, might be content to agree to a peace that, at bottom, would be no peace at all, but rather an armistice reflecting anything but credit on those who were parties to it; a temporary affair marked by a tacit understanding that war would begin again as soon as past wastage was made good. Fortunately this particular party is hardly likely to get much of a hearing in any quarter.

Sacrifices.

The Germans can make what arrangements they please; the Allies mean to go on, as is emphasized by the speeches in Westminster and in the Dams—at any cost! But the expression "at any cost" does not bear the same interpretation when used by civilized people as when employed by the Prussians and their friends. With Germany it usually means disgusting exhibitions of savagery towards those temporarily in their power, on the one hand, and, on the other, an absolutely wicked sacrificing of masses of her own. And these are the very two "costs" which the Allies consistently bar. They will make sacrifices fast enough, but these will be of territory (for the time being, should need arise) of money, personal convenience, time etc.; but not needlessly of their own men's lives, and still less of those of the women and children of the enemy. Matters like this excepted, the Allies will never grumble at the outlay which circumstances may call upon them to make for the sake of right and honour.

Hoax or Fact?

We wonder where the semi-official message came from which announces the despatch of German troops from the Western front to the East. If the Germans do not shine in anything else they are quite good at telling and circulating lies, and they are fully capable of deliberately causing a story like this to be spread, in the hope of it enabling them to take the French and British off their guard. One knows, of course, that Germany's troops cannot last forever and that her losses must have been stupendous; but unless General von Mackensen's muddle has been far more serious than the Russians at first thought, we find it just a little difficult to believe that this drafting of forces has yet become absolutely necessary. Manifestly the time is coming when it will be necessary; when the enemy, hurried south, east and west, will be at his wit's end to know how best to dispose his forces, and will have to devote himself assiduously to the very unromantic operation known as "robbing Peter to pay Paul." But we fear that that good day has not yet dawned.

Thought He'd Struck a Mormon.—A boy took a position in an office where two different telephones were installed. "Your wife would like to speak to you on the phone, sir," he said to his employer. "Which one?" enquired the employer, starting up from his desk. "Please, sir, she didn't say and I didn't know that you had more than one."

WAR INDEMNITIES.

WILL GERMANY BE ABLE TO PAY THEM?

HER NATIONAL WEALTH.

The following is a translation of an article published in the *Zeitschrift für die deutsche Wirtschaft* of June 11:—

The question is now frequently raised: Will Germany be in a position to meet the enormous war indemnities which will be imposed on her? To this question the Finance Minister of the German Empire himself gave a reply for Dr. Helfferich, at one time a manager of the Deutsche Bank, published in September, 1913, a pamphlet on the development of the national prosperity of Germany from 1888 to 1913. We extract from that expose the most characteristic part.

For an estimation of the National Income and the National wealth, the yield of the income-tax gives a comparatively reliable basis. Thus in 1913, the income liable to direct taxation amounted in Prussia alone to M. 24,800,000,000 at 20 M. per £1 = £1,240,000,000. The population of Prussia being about 41 millions, the income per head, therefore, works out at M. 605. Taking this figure as a basis for the other States of the Empire (the population of Germany being over 65 millions), the total annual income of the country would accordingly amount to £2,150,000,000.

Assets Over Liabilities.

According to the latest available figures, the amount of private fortunes in Prussia alone would be £8,000,000,000, so that the wealth of the Empire as a whole would work out at £13,000,000,000. To this amount, however, the property directly owned by the State would have to be added. Thus, the capital invested in all the State railways alone represents a sum of from £1,000,000,000 to £1,250,000,000. Furthermore, the reproductive assets of the various other States of the Empire, as well as of the communities, have also to be taken into account, such as State domains, forests, mines, and harbour works, the assets of the Reichsbank, of the State banks and private issuing banks; also the assets of the insurance companies, representing, according to the balance-sheets for 1911, a sum of about £125,000,000.

Finally, there are the unproductive assets, such as school and other buildings, property owned by religious communities, parks and public establishments, and all property belonging to the Army and the Navy. The total amount of this property is estimated at from £1,250,000,000 to £1,500,000,000. Therefore, the assets of the Empire, of the Federal States, and the Communities represent a value of about £2,500,000,000, against liabilities of £1,250,000,000, leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of £1,250,000,000. Including the amount of private fortunes—£13,000,000,000 as mentioned above—the total national wealth of Germany would therefore amount to £14,250,000,000.

Foreign Investments.

The figures published by the insurance companies would seem to show that this estimate is rather below the actual value. As a matter of fact the statistics published by these companies show that, in 1911, the movable and immovable property insured against fire represented a value of more than £10,000,000,000. This figure does not include the value of urban and rural ground, as the companies only insure the buildings erected thereon. The value of this ground is estimated at £3,500,000,000. Lastly, the investment of German capital abroad, in the shape of Government Bonds, Shares, and Debentures of Foreign Companies, debts owing to Germany from abroad, has to be taken into account; their value is estimated at £1,000,000,000. The following table gives a recapitulation of Germany's national wealth.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the month of July is as follows:—

July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total to 31st inst.
Tons	253	285	235	248	249	280	250	256	228	228	238	230	240	222	249	256	275	275	247	282	235	251	230	241	229	228	229	208	224	239	252	7,750

Daily average 243.55
The output for the current month is as follows:—

August	1	2	Total to 2nd inst.
Tons	242	238	480

Daily average 240.00

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin D. S. P. Reserve state:—

Guard Duties.
Central Police Station, Tuesday, August 3, British 1. Sergt. and 8 men, Chinese 2. Sergts. and 9 men, Portuguese 2. Sergts. and 12 men, O. C. Guard, Sergt-Major Roylance.
Wednesday, August 4, British 1. Sergeant and 6 men, Portuguese 2. Sergts. and 12 men, Chinese 1. Sergeant and 6 men, Indian 1. Sergeant and 6 men, O. C. Guard, Inspector D'Almeida.

Parades.
Tuesday, August 3, Nos. 2, 3, and 4. Platons and Recruits of Chinese Company, as detailed.

Movable and immovable property insured against fire	£
Urban and agricultural ground	10,000,000,000
Value of mines, about	3,500,000,000
Seagoing vessels, goods in course of shipment, and metallic stock	300,000,000
Public property not insured against fire, including railways, about	1,750,000,000
Investments abroad	1,000,000,000
Total	£16,850,000,000

Thus the first method, based on the taxation figures, shows the value of the total German national wealth, in round figures, at £14,250,000,000, while by means of the second method, based on the statistics of the fire insurance companies, an amount of £16,750,000,000 is arrived at. The actual value of the German national wealth may therefore be estimated at a figure between the above two extreme limits, say, at approximately £15,500,000,000.

According to the statements made by the Finance Minister of the German Empire, the annual income of the Empire thus amounts to £2,150,000,000, and the national wealth to £15,500,000,000. The diplomats who will be engaged with conducting the peace negotiations will therefore be able to prove that Germany is in a position to make reparation for the ravages caused by her labours.

SHANGHAI SWEEP BY A TYPHOON.

THE BIGGEST STORM FOR NEARLY FORTY YEARS.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

Business Held up Ashore.

The following account of the typhoon which swept Shanghai on July 29 is taken from the N.C. Daily News.

One of the most severe storms experienced for many years struck Shanghai between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. After a sultry evening, a strong breeze began to develop, and about 11 o'clock was blowing at a great rate. There was a powerful tide sweeping up the Huangpu, and the few people on the Bund and in the Public Gardens witnessed a great commotion among the small craft hurrying in for shelter.

Rain began to fall in torrent, and the gale continued furiously throughout the night. From midnight onwards there was a clamour of falling tiles, of parts of roofs and shop fronts being wrenched away, breaking glass, and the roar of the wind, which blew with great violence. The few people abroad up till 1 a.m. ran considerable risk of being struck by pieces of debris which quickly began to cover the roads.

The Meteorological Report. Some interesting details of the course of the typhoon are given in the China Coast meteorological report, which states that the first squall occurred at 8.40 p.m., and a heavy squall came on at 11.20. At midnight the barometer was falling fast, reaching its lowest point at 6.30 a.m. yesterday. The wind was the greatest recorded since 1879. Rain and tide were not so heavy as in 1905.

The typhoon came from the Pacific, and passed between the Loochoos and the Meccosima group, proceeding thence straight across the Eastern Sea, and it is conjectured, striking somewhere near Ningpo. The report added that the wind would probably veer south or southwest, or might even go due west, and in that case the typhoon would probably increase in velocity in the Yellow Sea, or expend itself in Korea. It is very probable that Shanghai, Choofoo, and Weihaiwei will feel the storm very severely.

Early Warnings. The gale was not unexpected, Siewai Observatory having recorded the progress of the storm for two or three days. At 8 p.m. on Tuesday it was reported to be crossing the Bashee Channel and moving northwest, and would then be about 1,100 miles from Shanghai. The probabilities were that the typhoon would strike the coast somewhere about Foochow and would break up on touching land there. During the night, however, the wind, being ominously in the northeast, gathering in force, and by 4 a.m. it was blowing a full gale. The wind was at its greatest force at 7.30 a.m. It was then blowing from east-northeast, with tremendous squalls from the east, but during the morning it veered to east-southeast and southeast, this being an indication that the typhoon was passing to the southward of Shanghai. It is believed that the typhoon struck the coast to the north of Ningpo, about seventy miles from Shanghai. The storm began to subside at Shanghai in the early afternoon and soon after three o'clock a few tugs went out on the river to help distressed craft to places of more security.

Stranding of the Tung Hong. At daylight The Bund presented remarkable evidences of the violence of the storm. Most prominent was the appearance of the str. Tung Hong, stranded near the Public Gardens. She was undergoing repairs and lay at the quay opposite the Old Dock, breaking her moorings at about 7.30 a.m., at which time apparently the storm reached its greatest force. She drifted up-stream, and fortunately swung past the entrance to the Soochow Creek. Had she not done this, a collision with the Garden Bridge would have been inevitable, with serious results. As it was, she was thrown on the foreshore, in her passage just missing a Japanese steamer. A mass of wreckage

lies between the stranded steamer and the garden bund, sampans, lighters, and launches being mixed up in great confusion. The three launches wrecked here were the Minnie and the Fox, belonging to the Old Dock Company and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Thistle.

A steel lighter lay bottom upwards at the corner of the Soochow Creek and the Public Garden, and another one sank at the entrance to the Old Dock. The big U.S. army collier broke from her moorings at Pootung and drifted down the river, eventually going ashore at Yangtzepoo.

Wreckage on the Foreshore. The wreckage of innumerable small craft lay along the foreshore. The Foam, the headquarters boat of the Shanghai Yacht Club, suffered heavy damage, and several smaller yachts, together with launches and lighters, were plunging about dangerously and in a damaged condition near the Jetty, and near here the lawn was strewn with bales of cargo in many places.

Along the whole length of the foreshore, smashed and battered craft swayed with the tide, and by noon most of the wrecks were reduced to matchwood, cargo of all descriptions was floating about, and though some few bales were got ashore by Chinese, the task of salvage was difficult and could not be attempted on any extensive scale.

A large number of huge logs of timber, which were for some time a menace to the few small craft plying on the river were secured to the foreshore in the Garden, but numbers were afloat on the river all day and were always a source of considerable danger. Another danger was that of derelict junks, of which there were many.

In the Public Gardens. The damage done in the Public Gardens was quite remarkable. Scores of trees were torn up and carried away for some yards, many of them with the seats with which they had been encircled still attached, and the entrance to the Gardens from the bridge was choked up with several large trees. The tremendous force of the wind may be judged from the fact that yards of concrete were torn up with the trees.

Terrific Force of the Wind. People who were early abroad, on foot, in rickshas or motor cars, had extreme difficulty in making their way and there were several accidents. At one time, crossing the Garden Bridge was an extremely difficult undertaking, slow progress only being possible, and that by means of a secure hold on the bridge rail. Several people were blown clean across the roadway, and it was reported that two Chinese had been carried over into the creek.

Another spot where the terrific force of the wind was fully felt was at the corner of The Bund and Nanking Road. A pony carriage and many rickshas were overturned. With practically all the heavy traffic of the day at a standstill, The Bund had a deserted and belated appearance during the morning, and business houses generally had an enforced holiday. It was for the reason that the streets were so curiously empty that one was able to note what might upon an ordinary occasion have been overlooked, namely, the pleasant spectacle of a Chinese abroad for "look see," wearing a black swallow-tail coat and sandals.

French Bund and Nantao. A considerable amount of damage, but nothing of a very serious nature, was done on the French Bund. Telephone poles and tramway standards were brought down and trees uprooted, and although the Chinese houses at the southern end were protected by the high godowns immediately in front of them, many had portions of their frontage violently removed, some of the debris falling across the tramway wires and snapping them.

Nantao appears to have escaped the full violence of the storm, and large numbers of small craft found safety and shelter behind the screen of junks. Judging from the wreckage floating on the river and washed against the foreshore, however, it is extremely probable that the destruction of innumerable sampans must have been accompanied by loss of life.

In the Western District. The western district suffered severely. The scene at daylight was an extraordinary one. Bubbling Well Road was strewn with fallen trees, the roofs of many houses were partially or completely torn away, and gardens were flooded. Yates Road, Weihaiwei Road, Carter Road, Avenue Road, Rue Joffre and adjacent roads were affected in the same way. The wireless telegraphy pole off Weihaiwei Road collapsed at about 5 a.m., lifting its concrete foundation and cutting clean through a strong fence. Mohawk Road was covered with wreckage from the frontages and roofs of Chinese houses. All catsheds were derailed or badly damaged, while sun screens in the majority of cases, were carried away bodily.

The northern and eastern districts also suffered severely. Traffic along Broadway was positively dangerous in the early morning and forenoon, and people coming to town kept to the more sheltered Seward Road. Numbers of boats which put in at the wharves for shelter were smashed to pieces, most of the alleyways were blocked with the debris of smashed and chimneys and fallen trees. Walls and chimneys were blown down, the district between Muirhead Road and Chuanfoong Road suffering severely in this respect, and Kungping Road was impassable owing to the number of trees lying across the roadway, and the flood. Broadway was under water for a considerable distance and tramway traffic was held up, several electric standards having collapsed. In Chuanfoong Road the front part of a house was blown in.

At the corner of Thorns and Fearon Road an electric light pole was blown down, the wires falling on the telephone wires. A Chinese who was caught in the wires was killed instantaneously.

In Cunningham Road a wall fell on a ricksha coolie who received some bad cuts and bruises; the occupant of the ricksha escaped.

In North Szechuen Road tramway and telephone wires were blown down.

Destruction of Well Known Yachts. (From The N.C. Daily News of July 30).

Many weather yesterday enabled residents to get a more complete idea of the havoc wrought by the typhoon, and to witness salvage operations on the foreshore. There were thousands of Chinese along The Bund during the day, and the usually appearance of the laws entirely had disappeared, there being instead great patches of well-trampled mud. At midnight on Wednesday, the Tong Hong was towed away from the Garden foreshore, and from daylight onwards the Chinese were busy gathering up the fragments of smashed sampans and lighters, and of cargo strewn up and down the foreshore.

It appears that about a dozen yachts were wrecked, many of them being knocked into splinters, and the loss suffered by members of the Yacht Club must be very considerable. All that could be seen of the Coquette was a life-belt. The Clyde, Glory III and Foam were lying high and dry, broken up beyond repair, and there were others partially submerged. Chinese in sampans and on rafts industriously gathered in bits of wreckage and the remains of such cargo as was in a condition to be carried away.

Police reports from the various districts give details of a number of accidents, fatal and otherwise, chiefly due to the collapse of walls and the fall of electric wires. A coolie was electrocuted by a falling wire while cleaning up an alleyway off Ningpo Road. A child was killed by a falling wall in Loues. The front of a house in Shansee Road collapsed and a boy just passing at the time was killed. Other deaths from similar causes were reported from Shansee Road, Fokien Road, Taspoo Road, North Shansee Road, and Chengtu Road.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK,
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,
PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,
DRIPPING, LARD,
CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES,
PORK PIES, &C., &C.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

The Band stand at Hongkew Recreation ground was blown down and part of the dressing rooms demolished. A large number of trees were destroyed. No reports as to injury or loss of life were received at North Szechuen Road station.

The Public Garden. It will be some time before the Public Garden resumes anything like its ordinary appearance. As many of the uprooted trees as possible will be replanted, but in order to raise them much of the foliage will have to be cut away to reduce the weight. A considerable amount of repair work will have to be done to bunding and rails, and the lawn round the band stand will practically have to be relaid. Most of the damage here, and on The Bund foreshore, appears to have occurred between 6.30 and 7.30 on Wednesday morning, and long before this time the Chinese boat people, realizing what was about to happen, rushed up the Soochow Creek for shelter, there being a great struggle for places.

Experiences of the "Kiangteen." The effect of the typhoon at Woosung may be gathered from the following account of the experiences of the C.M.S. Kiangteen, which escaped destruction only by clever manoeuvring on the part of Captain Glen and the good work of the crew. The Kiangteen left Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon at 5.15 on her usual journey to Ningpo, and had on board 500 passengers and a quantity of cargo.

The typhoon was signalled off the Meccosima group, direction north-west, and the barometer was then at 29.55. Outside Woosung there was a fresh easterly wind with a moderate sea running, and the Kiangteen went on as far as the Tangsha Lighthouse, forty-five miles from Woosung, at the mouth of the Yangtze. As the wind was increasing and the barometer slightly falling, Captain Glen decided not to proceed further on his journey. He put back, and at 8.30 p.m. anchored in the channel between the Blockhouse and the Quarantine buoys, this being considered to be a safe anchorage.

About 2 a.m. on Wednesday the wind increased in force, with the barometer rapidly falling, and there was heavy rain. An hour later the weather set in equally, with the wind east, and at 4.30 there were violent squalls accompanied by torrential rain. At 5 o'clock it was only possible to see 2 ships' lengths ahead through the sprays and rain, and at this time the squalls were extremely heavy. All hands were called to their stations and lifebelts were served out to the passengers. At 6.30 the squalls were of hurricane force and both the ship's cables parted. The vessel was immediately got under way, the endeavour being to get her stem on to the wind, but it was found impossible to steer.

The only course open now was to head the vessel up for Blockhouse Island and get her under the lee of the island. Upon reaching the shoal water, the ship sheered off to southward and made for Hellespont on the Pootung shore. The paddles were kept going at full speed in the hope that the ship would come up into the wind, but she did not do so, lying broadside to the wind and being south-south-east. Very soon land on the Pootung side, off Hellespont, was made out, and, both

AN EXAMINATION STORY.

Curious Case of Thought-Transference.

A Wayfarer writes in the Nation.

"Here is a curious instance of what I suppose can be called thought-transference, in this case a transference of the thought of a son to that of his father.

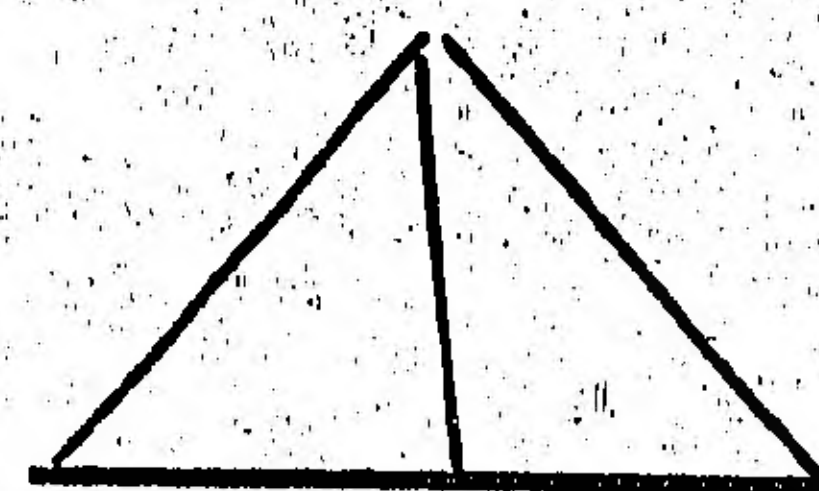
"A member of the present Administration found himself awaking from a dream and asking himself the question, 'What are the disadvantages of a Coalition Government?' His mind then turned on his son, who was being examined for a school scholarship.

"What a likely question for him to be asked!" was his next thought, so next day he wrote him a summary of the argument, only to receive an answer thanking him for the letter, and regretting that it had not been sent earlier, for the question had been asked in an examination paper set for the preceding morning.

"It is a curious point that the intellectual interest in this case was common to father and son." *Pall Mall Gazette.*

anchors and chains having now gone, it seemed possible to save the vessel only by running her ashore. Captain Glen looked out for a favourable position, and when the ship had safely passed the stones which are marked on the chart as being off Hellespont, he headed her directly for the beach. Fortunately she took the shore in a very favourable position, stern to the wind and bow right on to the shore, about 1,000 yards on the shoal off the line of the shore.

As the tide was rising, an endeavour was made about 9 a.m. to put the vessel further up the bank—paddles had been kept going all this time to prevent mud filling round the vessel—with a view to landing the passengers if necessary. The tide continued to rise, and towards 11 o'clock the ship gradually edged nearer the bank, and by noon her bow was only about twenty yards away from the shore. A change in the wind from east to south-south-east took the bows of the ship off land, and she was then taken at full speed to mid-channel. The only thing possible now was to keep the usual channel course, and this was a matter of great difficulty owing to the fact that she would not steer properly and that nothing could be seen a quarter of a mile away. To make things worse, junks were passing at a terrific speed, entirely out of hand, and many of them went down quite close to the Kiangteen. Fortunately the squalls abated considerably, and Captain Glen was able to manoeuvre his ship until such time as the ebb tide suited his making for Shanghai, which was reached about 8 o'clock, with no further damage to the ship than the loss of her cables and anchors. (Continued on the Extra.)



PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS

FOR THE MAN OF TASTE

SMART DESIGNS IN WHITE and COLOURS.

NOW SHOWING AT

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

DURING OUR

SUMMER SALE.

WE ARE OFFERING

BARGAINS

IN OUR

LADIES' SHOE and
PIECE GOODS DEPTS.
REMNANTS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.



COLUMBIA

RECORDS.

6880

"A LITTLE BIT OF GREEN"

6878

"WHEN I DREAM OF OLD ERIN"

6873

"ON THE ISLAND OF PINES"

6867

"ON THE SHORES OF ITALY"

6820

A LITTLE BIT OF QUODUMBEER

6813

MY OLD IRON CROSS

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

NOW, ARE WE ALL HERE

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

THE FLAG THAT NEVER COMES DOWN

LANDING OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN

FRANCE

WITH THE FLEET IN ACTION

CALL OR PHONE 1322

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER-JOUET

1906 VINTAGE.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$80.00.

2 " PINTS. " \$83.00.

MOET AND CHANDON'S

DRY IMPERIAL.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$74.00.

2 " PINTS. " \$77.00.

GUILLEMART EXTRA DRY.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$40.00.

SOLE AGENTS

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA:
32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," con-
taining sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the
World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be
despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta on the 16th Aug.The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 28, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 4th AUGUST.

8.00 a.m. Fatshan. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 5.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) ..	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Tai Shan. Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 8th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salnam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor)
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

IPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said	Shimshu Maru Capt. Wada	T. 16,000 {THURS., 12th Aug. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang- hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori	T. 12,500 {TUES., 10th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, and Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 12,500 {TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m. T. 13,500 {TUES., 14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	T. 8,000 {FRIDAY, 16th Aug.
BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo		
KOBE & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	T. 10,000 {MONDAY, 19th Aug.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500 {SATUR., 14th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 {WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " Return " 900.	" " Return " 825.
" 2nd Single " 400.	" 2nd Single " 360.
" " Return " 600.	" " Return " 550.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0	
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.	
" " " " 1st Return £7.10.—	
To Sydney, 1st Single £40.	To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
" 1st Return £72.	" 1st Return £73.16.—
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" 2nd " \$ 90.	" 2nd " \$ 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA & CEBU	Chinhua	4th Aug. at 4 p.m.
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	Kailong	5th Aug. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	5th Aug. at 4 p.m.
ILOILO	Singan	7th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	8th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	10th Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric
fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Ying-
chow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular
schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and
Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and
Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-
ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 3rd August, 1915.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	in port	JAPAN	6th Aug.
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd Aug.	SHAI	4th Aug.
Tjikembang	JAPAN	2nd Aug.	JAVA	6th Aug.
Tjibodas	JAPAN	9th Aug.	JAVA	10th Aug.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	20th Aug.		

x Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Sept. at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct. at noon.
First Class to London	£71.10.	Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York	£60.	" " £96.10.
" " San Francisco	£45.	" " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ,
PANAMA, GALLAO, IQUITO and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-
ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	2nd Aug.	9th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Aldenhams	23rd Aug.	23rd Aug. " "
St Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. " "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensur-
ing a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halching	W. O. Passmore.	TUES. 3rd Aug. at 2.30 p.m.
Halman	A. H. Stewart.	FRI. 6th Aug. at 2.30 p.m.
Halman	J. W. Evans.	TUES. 10th Aug. at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near
Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

New Shipping Company at

Dairen.
A new Japanese shipping com-
pany has come into existence at
Dairen under the style of "Yama-
shita s.s. Co.," with a co-partner-
ship capital of ¥50,000. As
reported previously, the Company
has purchased the s.s. Yasukuni
Maru, 5,000 tons class from the
South Manchuria Steamship Co.,
Dairen.

Karachi Freights.

In the Karachi freight market
report it is stated that in some
quarters the progress of the mon-
soon is regarded as less favour-
able. Holders of feeding stuffs of
all kinds are firm in their ideas of
values, and the export business is
accordingly limited. The rates of
freight continue at about 40,
but at this rate several ports are
rigidly excepted, unless charterers
take the risk of discharge within
a stipulated period and pay heavy
demurrage for detention.

Sugar Freights.

A communication to the Federal
Sugar Co., New York, from Eng-
land states that the government
has commandeered a large fleet of
steamers to carry its purchases of
August-September Java sugars to
Great Britain, and that it is pay-
ing only a little over half the pre-
vailing market rate for freight
room. This will enable the
government to avoid raising the
prices to the consuming public.

Shipping Sales.

Ormidale, British steel steamer,
3,560 tons gross, 2,305 net, built
at Belfast in 1893, S. S. No. 2 in
1914, new donkey boiler in 1906,
owned by Messrs. R. & O. Allan,
Glasgow, is reported sold to
Messrs. Donaldson Bros., Glas-
gow, for about £27,000. She
carries about 5,350 tons dead-
weight. Denaby, British steel
steamer, 2,987 net, carries about
5,100 tons deadweight, built at
West Hartlepool in 1900, S. S. No.
3 in 1913, and owned by the Glas-
gow Navigation Co., Ltd. (Messrs.
MacLay and McIntyre), Glasgow,
is reported sold for about £33,
000. She was sold recently for
£27,250. Annie, British steel
steamer, 3,743 tons gross, 2,445
net, built at West Hartlepool in
1897, S. S. No. 1 in 1914, new
donkey boiler in 1914, and owned
by the West Hartlepool Steam
Navigation Co., Ltd., West Hartle-
pool, has been sold to Mr. Suther-
land, Cardiff, for about £36,500.Katendrecht, Dutch steel steam-
er, 2,155 tons gross, 1,384 net,
built at Alblassem in 1900,
and owned by the Stoomv. Maats-
de Maas (Mr. Ph. van
Ommersen, Rotterdam, has been
sold to Mr. H. Kuhle, Bergen,
for £33,000. She carries about
3,540 tons deadweight. Spyros
Vallianos, Gr. steamer, 4,471 tons
gross, 2,901 net, carries about
7,500 tons deadweight, built at
Port Glasgow, in 1902, S. S. No.
2 in 1911, steams nine to ten
knots, and owned by Mr. A. S.
Vegliano, Athens, has been sold
to American buyers for about
£75,000 and renamed Cleveland.This price is said to constitute a
record for a boat 13 years old.
Risoy, Norwegian steel steamer,
1,129 tons gross, 647 net, carries
about 1,720 tons on a draught
of about 14 ft. 10 in., built
at Bergen in 1909, steams
about 9 knots on 10 tons, owned
by Mr. S. Rasmussen, Hange-
sund, and now lying in a
damaged condition in the River
Thames, has been sold at auction
in London for £12,000. Rossia,
Russian steel steamer (ex Low-
ther Castle), 4,604 tons gross,
2,491 net, carries about 7,600 tons
deadweight on a draught of 24 ft.
3 in., built at Dumbarton in 1900,
S. S. No. 3 in 1914, and owned
by Messrs. P. Regier and Son,
Odessa, has been sold to the Sel-
ton Steamship Co., Ltd. (Messrs.
H. E. Moss and Co., Managers),
Liverpool, for about £52,000.Antonia, Greek steel steamer
(ex Allendale, ex Linholm),
3,507 tons gross, 1,987 net, built
at Sunderland in 1889, S. S. No.
2 in 1912, new donkey boiler in
1903, and owned by Mr. Const.
Ath. Pappageorgopoulos, Patras,
has been sold to a Newcas-
le firm for £28,000, as she lies, Mr. J. C.
Kjodde, of Bergen, has, it is
reported, purchased a 3,000 ton
steamer from Porogrand for
£60,000 kr. and also a 1,400 ton
steamer from Skien for £20,000 kr.Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fiddon, Haddock, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT.

August 2, 10.50 p.m.
A German torpedo-boat, apparently of the G.198 class, has been sunk.

A laconic Admiralty announcement of the exploit of a British submarine in the Sea of Marmora reveals a splendid performance, since all the places mentioned are in the vicinity of Constantinople. Her bombardment of the railway blocked a troop train which she shelled as she retired. Powder mills on the outskirts of Constantinople were likewise shelled.

THE BONDS THAT HELD JAPAN.

China's Salvation from War's Horrors.

The following was written for the *Chronicle* by Jeremiah W. Jenks, Ph. D. L.L. D., Director of the Division of Public Affairs, New York University and the Far Eastern Bureau.

During the darkest hour of the Sino-Japanese crisis, while the war party in Japan was unsuccessfully labouring night and day to force the hand of the great peace Premier, Count Okuma; while China seemed to be driven with her back pressed closely against the wall, a brief three-line paragraph was given to the China coast newspapers. It stated simply that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation had decided to head an association of important British and Chinese financial institutions as underwriters of China's domestic loan. This little paragraph marked the end of the Sino-Japanese crisis. Was it, perhaps, this brief announcement that suspended the orders which had been given to the Generals and Admirals of Nippon? Gold had been set in the balance for peace and against war. Gold, the peace maker, may well have saved both China and Japan from dupliating anew the horrors daily witnessed from end to end of Europe.

It must not be supposed that this little vote of confidence on the part of British and other bankers in a twelve-million dollar proposition, in itself, and by itself, prevented Japan from making war on China. It must not be supposed that Japan as a nation desired to make war upon China or to commit aggression in any manner, shape or form upon China. It certainly would be most unfair and unjust—in view of the information which we are now getting from Peking and from Tokio—to say that China was without friends in the highest councils of Japan. Quite the contrary. Indeed, there is reason to believe that China's best friend in her hour of need was Count Okuma, the constitutional right hand of the Emperor Yoshihito. Also the elder statesmen, visualizing more accurately than the younger parliamentarians Japan's actual situation and her needs, resisted to the utmost the pressure put upon them by the military class, the force of what we call "jingoism." The term "jingoism" is English. It came into common use less than fifty years ago. Yet it is a historical fact that the Emperor Jingo of Japan, who invaded Korea about 145 or 147 A. D., was what might

be called a feminine embodiment of jingoism. Japanese patriotism has been largely militarist from early days. And this fact should rather enhance than weaken the credit due to Japan for successfully overcoming jingoism within her island shores.

Yet is it also true that the noble peace Premier, Okuma, and his wise confreres of the Genro could hardly have succeeded in successfully preaching the gospel of peace but for the fact that Japan's financial condition makes it incumbent upon her to cultivate the good wishes of great foreign financial houses. Throughout Japan there is a general belief that taxation has reached the highest possible point. It is a fact that Japan has pledged practically all her available resources in order to attain her present position in the world. She must have time in which to recuperate. She must protect her credit. It is estimated that 40 per cent of business incomes in Japan go to maintain imperial governmental expenditures. It is asserted that even the municipal debts of Osaka, Tokio and Kobe have been pledged for imperial necessities. Therefore, during the Sino-Japanese crisis the wise men of Japan thought it right to impress upon their more hot-headed juniors the danger for Japan which lurked within the question, "What will be the probable attitude and action of the great foreign banking houses?"

The paragraph which appeared in the China coast newspapers toward the close of April very probably answered that question: The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, unrivalled among the financial houses of the Orient, the recognised leader in the Oriental money market, was determined to support the credit of the Chinese republic. It is not too much to say that, reading between the lines of this little paragraph, and remembering a statement made publicly by the chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in February, testifying to the growing strength and credit of China's national administration, the peace party among the people and people of Japan was able to cast the necessary oil upon sorely troubled waters. Japan's wise men pointed, no doubt, to this gold which was being put into the scale in favour of China and of peace. And the decision was peace.

There is a lesson in this little incident for those who sometimes will not, or cannot, see that bankers have hearts and consciences and high ideals; and that gold can, and does, often enter the balance on the side of peace, of humanity and of justice.

OUR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

Singapore's Thanks to the Men.

On July 23, a most pleasant function at the Y.M.C.A., Singapore, when the recreation room for soldiers and sailors was opened by his Excellency the Governor, should leave no doubt in the minds of the men of both services whose duty keeps them in Singapore as to the light in which they are regarded by the residents, says the *Strait Times*. It might almost be said the affection in which they are held, for the men of the Shropshires who were present were made to feel that they were honoured guests. They were entertained and waited upon, and generally made to feel that the ladies who brought them tea and cakes were proud to do so. Not that there was any suggestion of trying to win their favour with a drink and some sort of pink and white confection, but rather was there the feeling that this was something done to express a spirit of friendly gratitude. It might be remarked in passing, however, that the ladies of Singapore are doing something which will place the soldiers in their debt. They are doing all the mending and darning for the men at Tanglin and many a lone bachelor in Singapore may be excused if he thinks of them with envy as he surveys a pair of socks that he has only worn once but which are nevertheless already unfit for service.

Civilians had to squeeze into the room as best they could for about 120 men and N.C.O.'s of the Shropshire Light Infantry had marched down from Tanglin and they occupied all the chairs. The room itself is bright and cheerful, and should prove a most welcome retreat for the men, for it undoubtedly will serve a most useful purpose.

His Excellency, upon arrival at the Y.M.C.A., was greeted with the National Anthem, played by the regimental band, which was repeated by the soldiers as he entered the room with Mrs. P. Fowles, who, as hon. secretary, has done a great deal to make this recreation fund popular. The Lady Evelyn Young accompanied Sir Arthur Young, their Excellencies the Admiral, Sir Martyn Jeram, K.C.B., and the General Officer Commanding, Brig-General Ridout, C.M.G., also being in attendance.

AUGUST RAINFALL.

The Rain-fall Report for July as registered at the Botanic Gardens, is as follows:—

Date	Inch.
1st	—
2nd	.61
3rd	3.39
4th	2.12
5th	1.84
6th	.04
7th	2.08
8th	—
9th	.08
10th	—
11th	.12
12th	.04
13th	0.2
14th	—
15th	—
16th	.41
17th	4.07
18th	.46
19th	—
20th	—
21st	—
22nd	—
23rd	—
24th	—
25th	.10
26th	.02
27th	.03
28th	—
29th	—
30th	.54
31st	.16

Total..... 10.13 inches

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

RUSSIAN FRONT GENERALLY UNSHAKEN.

VON MACKENSEN DEFEATING HIS OWN ENDS.

August 2, 2.40 p.m.

A semi-official statement from Petrograd says: The Russian front generally is unshaken but there are deep reasons demanding our withdrawal from the advanced Polish theatre. The abandonment of territory will not be a prolonged fact. The enemy not obstructing the withdrawal shows how his strength is being reduced to impotence through exhaustion. The initiative remains on our side.

Unofficial accounts ascribe the staleness of General von Mackensen's best troops, who are unable to harass the retreating Russians, to Von Mackensen's pitiless pressure in sending them forward, in light order, with only reserve rations and allowing them little sleep.

What the Russians had to confront during the past month is evident from the fact that the Germans had 300 machine guns per 1,000 men, and when the Russians drove the Germans from the third and fourth lines of trenches they found in the rear another army of field guns, besides hundreds of guns concealed in trees.

IF GERMANY WON!

U. S. WOULD THEN HAVE TO CONFRONT HER.

August 2, 2.40 p.m.

American newspapers in their articles on the war anniversary recognise that the victory of Germany would mean that the United States, as representatives of freedom, of Government would have to confront her. The *New York World* pays a tribute to the British Navy and says that but for it Germany would now be master of the world. The *New York Times* says that Germany's material losses during the war are nothing, compared with her moral losses, and she is now without a friend in the world. The Hohenzollerns and Germany is damned forever.

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

(Continued from page 3.)

Football.

The Northern Union, who control professional Rugby football, have definitely decided to abandon all competition matches next season and make no payments to players. The clubs of the Football Association will not meet to consider the future of the game until the beginning of next month, but it is generally foreseen that their decision must be the same. Football, as it was played last winter, is impossible, even if public opinion would tolerate it. The financial cost could not be borne. But it does not follow that there will be no organised matches. The considerable expenses which cannot be avoided except by closing down and escaping through the bankruptcy court demand that something should be done to secure relief. A scheme to start at the New Year when the season is half over has been explained. Now another, which is more likely to find public favour and which aims at a beginning in September, is being formulated. It is recognised that football must not be allowed to interfere with the national service which those professionals who have not joined the army are giving. It must not entice men, either as spectators, or players, from their work in the munition shops, it must not hinder recruiting.

In the circumstances the competitive side will not be strong in the football it is proposed to arrange. Indeed, the matches will be like those that are styled "friendly." The proposal is that the forty clubs comprising the first and second divisions of the League should be split up into three geographically convenient

sections. The object of this is to obviate long journeys which would have to be undertaken before the day of the match. There will, of course, be a scarcity of players, but teams may be made up by including men in the army and those engaged on other war work who have the Saturday afternoon free. Payments would be comparatively small and made only to those who actually took part in the matches. A maximum fee of £1 a game is suggested. It is a scheme which takes the pastime back many years, when it was much less a commercial undertaking than now, and the fact that some of the old amateur spirit will be restored will count for good.

Jack Johnson.

Jack Johnson is back in London dethroned in his boxing kingdom. His diamonds sparkle as brightly as ever, but his boxing crown, which he used to wear so jauntily, has fallen off and broken. This time there was no procession of motor cars or band to herald his arrival. He just came, and London, so ready to take an interest in the personality and doings of this man and that, is none the wiser. But the interviewer has found Johnson out and made him talk. Asked if he had retired from boxing Jack refused to commit himself. "Maybe yes, and maybe no," he said. "You'll just have to wait and see." But he laughed at the idea that he was no longer capable as a boxer, and then came his opinion of his conqueror, Jess Willard the Texas giant. "I'd only be fooling you if I said he was a great boxer. He isn't. He is just a big strong fellow and personally a real swell chap, whom it was a pleasure to meet. He can punch and he can take a punch; but a boxer—no." Johnson has got the major interest in the moving pictures of his fight with Willard, and it is chiefly this, which has brought him to England.

SHANGHAI SWEEP BY A TYPHOON.

(Continued from page 5.)

Valuable Services of French Wireless Station.

The station of the French Tramway and Electric Lighting Company continued to supply current to consumers without interruption in the General District throughout Wednesday, and at night, and the continuous service was of special advantage to the French wireless station which was able to render valuable assistance to ships at sea. The service was resumed in the whole of the French Concession during Wednesday evening. In the Concession Extension, owing to the damage caused by falling trees, the service had to be suspended, but in the evening over 60 per cent. of the consumers were supplied.

The Hiding School at Gordon Road was completely blown down, and the roof was taken off the quarters occupied by Chinese recruits. About 300 were blown down in the neighbourhood.

Rescues by the "Sarotoga."

A motor houseboat was seen sweeping up river during the typhoon and she fell athwart the hawser to the U.S.S. Sarotoga whence the crew were rescued by means of ropes. The houseboat was driven on up the river, and it is believed that she is the vessel which foundered off the Customs jetty.

The U.S.S. Qairo and the str. Chintiao dragged their anchors and fell alongside each other, in which position they remained until the typhoon passed off.

A pinnacle belonging to the U.S.S. Sarotoga sank opposite the Old Dock, and yesterday efforts were made to get her up. She was located in the morning by the diver.

Many cargo boats and smaller craft were sunk in the river; and it will be some time before they are repaired and ready for work.

The Dock Company. The damage to the godown of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., is, fortunately, not serious. Three or four sheets of galvanized iron were blown off the roof of an old godown.

At the Pootung work of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., with the great rash of drifting cargo boats and other small craft, three of the steam launches broke adrift, one of them getting ashore on the Bund and being badly damaged. It will be possible to fix up the other two with slight repairs.

Havoc at Woosung.

Reports continue to reach Shanghai of the terrible havoc wrought at Woosung. It was reported yesterday that at Woosung village and the Custom House there was an enormous quantity of wreckage, including that of three lorries and broken sampans. Four lighters which had previously been engaged on work connected with the sunken str. Hsintai, went down in Woosung Creek.

Amongst the losses sustained by Shanghai firms, the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. had one lighter sunk with a small quantity of cargo. The Koolien Transportation Co. lost one lighter at the Canton Road jetty, having on board Tls. 25,000 worth of piece goods.

The Sanyte Cargo Boat Co. had five lighters sunk, with 3,250 cases of antimony on board.

Much More Likely.—Jones (indignantly).—It's all very well to cry out about freights, and congestion of traffic, and all that sort of rot, but I tell you what it is, Smith—these scamps of coal merchants are simply trying to throw dust in our eyes. Smith (reassuringly).—On the contrary, old chap, they're selling it to us at 28s. a ton.

EFFICIENT SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

(Continued from yesterday.)

We could increase, and increase enormously, some of the most important work that is turned out now if we had a frank abandonment during the time of the war of all regulations and practices which had the effect of restricting output—(cheers). The suspension of more written regulations we can probably get under Act of Parliament, or by agreement with the Trade Unionists, but as far as the second and most important branch is concerned, the nation has only one thing to do, and that is to cast itself upon the honour of the skilled workers of this country, and I am perfectly certain that it will not do so in vain—(cheers).

Three Essentials.

During the next three months these are the things that matter: The stopping of slackness. No one has called attention to it with greater courage than the hon. member for Dundee—(Mr. Wilkie). In the circular he has addressed to his own Trade Union he showed a commendable courage, and I think it deserves recognition—(hear, hear). Undoubtedly as far as percentage is concerned we have got it. The second is the suspension during the war—on the honourable pledge of the nation that things will be restored exactly to the position they were in before—the suspension of all these restrictions and practices that interfere with the increase of the output of war material. The third is the prevention of the practice which has done more to destroy discipline in the yards than almost anything else, and that is the practice of pilfering each other's men—(hear, hear). It is absolutely impossible to obtain any discipline or control over men if a man who may be slack or disobedient to a reasonable order is able to walk and go to work five or ten minutes off and be welcomed with open arms without any question being asked. That must be stopped. It is a practice for which the employers are responsible far more than the men.

Prevention of Strikes.

The fourth point is that the danger of having stoppages of work by means of strikes and lock-outs ought to be removed during the time of the war. I should have liked to have seen strikes and lock-outs during the war made impossible in any trade, and I do not despair of getting the assent of those who object to compulsory arbitration under normal conditions to temporary application of that principle during the period of the war. Those who are responsible for turning out munitions of war have assented to these propositions. I wish we could have got the assent of the miners, and the cotton operatives, and others also. But as far as I am concerned, unless they can see their way, if they think the present methods are methods which they would rather adhere to, I certainly think it would be inadvisable to enter into any conflict with them at present, when they are doing their very best. The way in which the miners have come forward to enlist in our armies voluntarily—(cheers)—is one of the most auspicious exhibitions of patriotic sacrifice that has been given by almost any trade in the country. I believe about 224,000 of them are enrolled in our armies at present, and I am told that no men have exhibited more desperate valour in trying conditions than the miners—(cheers). I hope that at their meetings they will see their way to fall in with the rest.

Agreement with Munition Workers.

With regard to the workers on munitions, I have had several interviews with them of a most satisfactory character, and it would not be fair if I were not to recognise, on behalf of the Government, the patriotism with which

the leaders of the Trade Unions have responded to the appeal which has been made to them to do their best to assist the Government in getting the country tided over this great war—(hear, hear). We have arrived at a substantial agreement as to the conditions which would be acceptable to them as well as to us. The first is that, as far as the munition workers are concerned—and this extends to the dockers—there shall be no strikes or lock-outs, but, should there be any dispute, it must be referred to arbitration to certain bodies which were indicated in the Treasury agreement of March of this year. I understand that agreement has been submitted to the engineers, and that by a substantial majority they have adopted its provisions. These provisions we propose to incorporate in this Bill as far as strikes and lock-outs are concerned.

Skilled Labour from the Trenches.

The second provision is with regard to securing an adequate supply of skilled labour where there is a deficiency of skilled labour. The first step we are taking is to get as many men back as we can from the ranks of the Army who are skilled men. A very large number of men who are skilled engineers were recruited, especially in the early stages of the war. The War Office has found it most difficult to get men back. They prefer fighting to working in their shops—(cheers). It is very creditable to their courage at any rate—(hear, hear). When they were invited to stand out and report themselves, well, they would not do it—(great laughter). But there were a certain number of men who were not engineers, but were getting rather tired of drilling, who suddenly found they were fitters and drillers, and they came forward, but when they were taken to the workshops it was found they were not engineers at all.

So we are now proceeding the other way about, and about nine or ten days ago we sent a circular to all engineering firms in the Kingdom to supply us with the names of the men who had left them and enlisted, and if possible the names of the units which they had joined. Now we have got the names of the men we are taking steps to get them out of their battalions with the assistance of the War Office if they are in this country. But it is much more difficult if they are at the front, and several of them have gone to India.

An Alternative to Compulsion.

The next step concerns the Trade Unions. The leaders of the Trade Unions and I had a very frank discussion, and I pointed out that if there was an inadequate supply of labour for the purpose of turning out munitions of war which are necessary to the safety of the country, compulsion would be inevitable. They put forward as an alternative that the Government should give them the chance of supplying that number of men. They said "Give us seven days, and if in seven days we cannot get the men we will admit that our case is considerably weakened." They asked us to place the whole machinery of the Government at their disposal, because they had not the organisation to enlist that number. We have arranged these terms upon which the men are to be enlisted and to-morrow morning the seven days begin. Advertisements will appear in all the papers. An office has been organised, and the Trade Union representatives are sitting there in council directing the recruiting operations. I am not sure, but I believe my hon. friend the member for Glamorgan (Mr. Bruce) is the adjutant-general—(laughter). To-morrow we hope to be able to be able to make a start. We have 180 Town Halls in different parts of the country placed entirely at our disposal as recruiting offices.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

End in Sight.

This afternoon the case, concerning the extradition application for Hung Shiu Lung, which has protracted a protracted hearing, was again continued, before Mr. J. B. Wood.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, appeared in support of the application, and Mr. G. K. Hall, Bratton opposed the application.

Mr. Jenkin, in answer to His Worship made a statement regarding documents alleged to be copies of the Kwangtung Government Gazette. He admitted the genuineness of the copies but could say nothing as to their value. He would leave the other side to make their own points.

A Chinese medical practitioner, licentiate of the Hongkong College of medicine, gave evidence as to his attending the fugitive on November 6, 1914. He was suffering from a bullet wound in the left forearm. The bullet had entered the forearm at the wrist and had emerged behind the elbow. The wound was four or five days old.

The fugitive, recalled, said that the object of the revolution, in which he was concerned, was the removal of the government of Yuan Shih-kai, which he claimed, was no good. His complaint was that there was no Parliament and that the Cabinet had been abolished. The President had also treated the Kuo min-tang cruelly and killed many of them. Having got aid of Yuan Shih-kai, the Kuo min-tang and those who had helped them would elect a president, and while awaiting this either Wong Hing or Dr. Sun Yat Sen would have acted temporarily.

With this Mr. Bratton closed his case, and the hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow.

KWANGTUNG RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 16.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

109 Chinese subscribers of \$10 each, \$1,090.00. Sang Foo School, \$714.50. Mr. See Yan Sing's English School, \$121.30. Ching Shau Tong 70 per cent. of the proceeds of sale of medicine, \$116.39. Miss Sin Wei Sheng of Seung Foo School, \$109.00. No. 1 Theatre, Wauchook, Yau-mat, \$74.70. Hop Yik Coy's steam launches, \$50.78. 2 Chinese subscribers of \$20 each, \$40.00. Messrs. Si Sing \$30.00. Mr. Ma Wai's School, \$27.00. 7 Chinese subscribers of \$5 each and under \$18.00.

Already acknowledged \$354,319.81.

Total \$358,700.48.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Volunteer Reserve Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.E. State.

Parades.

All parades ordered for Wednesday, August 4th, are cancelled. "A," "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Friday, August 6th, at 5.15 p.m., on the Cricket Ground: dress drill order, shirt sleeves.

Transfer.

Pte. W. G. Lawson of B Coy, is transferred to H. K. V. C. Engineer Co.

Resignation.

Pte. A. H. Bishop of "C" Coy, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"The Message From Mars."

The fact that, night after night, a reasonably good audience is collecting at the Theatre Royal, even in these hard times, is sufficient testimony to the local popularity of the Howitt-Phillips Company. Last night the play was the unfailingly popular "Message from Mars" and its production, and acting reflected very great credit on all—the more so that it is not a play that comes easily within the scope of a touring company. Mr. Howitt, as the selfish man who has so much to learn about his neighbours and whom only adversity can teach, was distinctly good, and so was Mr. Jack Elagert the mysterious Messenger whose operations have so salutary an effect on the hero's subsequent outlook on life. Miss Lillian Stanbridge, as the maiden aunt, gave yet another proof of her wonderful versatility, and Miss Doris Phillips was distinctly happy in her part as Minnie, the sweetheart, while the other characters in the drama also performed most excellently. To-night's performance will be "Bella Donna."

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D. state.

Joined. Gunter R. J. W. Tatam joined the Corps on 3rd inst., allotted Corps No. 1875 and posted to No. 2 Second Artillery Battery.

Transfers.

Private H. Millington (No. 1883) from H.K.V.R. to Civil Service Company, dated 27.7.15. Sapper W. G. Lawson (No. 1884) from H.K.V.R. to Engineer Company dated 31.7.15.

Parades.

Parades for Wednesday, 4th inst. at 6.45 a.m. The following members of Right Section M. G. Co.—Ptes. Beltran, Castilho, Hart, Jalyan, Johnson, Place, Remedios, Silva, and Tanager—Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service R. has to be carried. Corpl. Grimes R. E. will attend. Right Section M. G. Co.—Squad drill & Skirmishing on Cricket Ground. Remainder Nil.

Note.—The drill arranged for Recruits of Engineer Co. (Quarry Bay Sec.) for to-day at Tai Kok Dojyard is postponed to Friday, 6th inst.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 5th August H.K.V.R.

Detachment Camp, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 5th August H.K.V.R.

STEAMER SET ON FIRE BY GERMANS.

The crew of the steamer Ailes, belonging to C. Salvesen and Co., shipowners, Leith, reached this port on June 19, and reported that on Friday morning they sighted a German submarine when about 30 miles north-east of May Island. For an hour the enemy kept the Ailes under observation, and to-wards nine o'clock the submarine fired a warning to the steamer to stop. The men took to the boats, that containing the captain rowing towards the submarine. Later the submarine officers were on board the steamer, and set her on fire. The Ailes's crew of 17 were five hours in the boats before being picked up.

The Ailes was from Norway with a cargo of timber. When last seen she was still burning, but was well down in the water.

Anniversary Service.

Readers are reminded that the Rev. T. Kirk Macdonald will hold a war anniversary service to-morrow evening at the Union Church at 6 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **THURSDAY, the 5th August, 1915,** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 5 Peddar's Hall.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Wednesday, the 4th August.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

PUBLIC AUCTION

Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1915** at three o'clock p.m. at his Sales Room No. 4 Duddell Street.

The Valuable Leasehold Property. Situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 454 together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as Nos. 238, 240, 242, 244, 246 and 248 Queen's Road West.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. S. W. T'SO, Solicitor No. 28a Des Vaux Road Central or Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1915.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 9th day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$1,000	\$10,000
2	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$1,000	\$10,000
3	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$1,000	\$10,000
4	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$1,000	\$10,000
5	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$1,000	\$10,000
6	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$1,000	\$10,000
7	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$1,000	\$10,000
8	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$1,000	\$10,000
9	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$1,000	\$10,000
10	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$1,000	\$10,000

NOTICES

G. R.

TRAVELLERS RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

The Public are informed that the Permanent Passes issued by the Provost Marshal will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a Permanent Pass should give notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police stating in full the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station.

The size of the photograph shall be about 2" x 3". C. Mc I. MESSER, Captain Superintendent of Police.

Don't forget after the Show (types) and Light Refreshments **ALEXANDRA CAFE** Oper. Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS CO.

The Company will remain three nights longer owing to Boat accommodation to Manila being unobtainable.

TO-NIGHT

AUGUST 2nd.—The Famous Comedy "A MESSAGE FROM MARS" Horace Parker. Charles Howitt.

AUGUST 3rd.—The "Great Egyptian Drama," "BELLA DONNA"

AUGUST 4th.—and Anniversary of the War. The Popular Farce.

WHAT THE BUTLER SAW When 40 per cent of the gross night's receipts will be given to the "RED CROSS FUND."

The Support of Patron's is earnestly requested to enable a Substantial sum to be collected for the above deserving cause. August 5th.—AND LAST! PERFORMANCE The Screaming Farce Comedy. "ARE YOU A MASON."

COMMENCE AT 9.15 P.M.

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 3rd July, 1915

The great drama Film His After the Death A Thrilling & Sensational Picture in 4 parts. Max Wishes he Had not in 2 parts. Pathe's Latest Gazette, Expected Shortly Pathes Great Exclusive Film. A QUEEN'S LOVE

BIJOU THEATRE.

Tuesday 3rd & Wednesday 4th August.

BENEFIT NIGHTS

in aid of

THE CANTON FLOOD FUND.

Special new programme arranged each night.

Seats \$2.00 and \$1.00

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price.

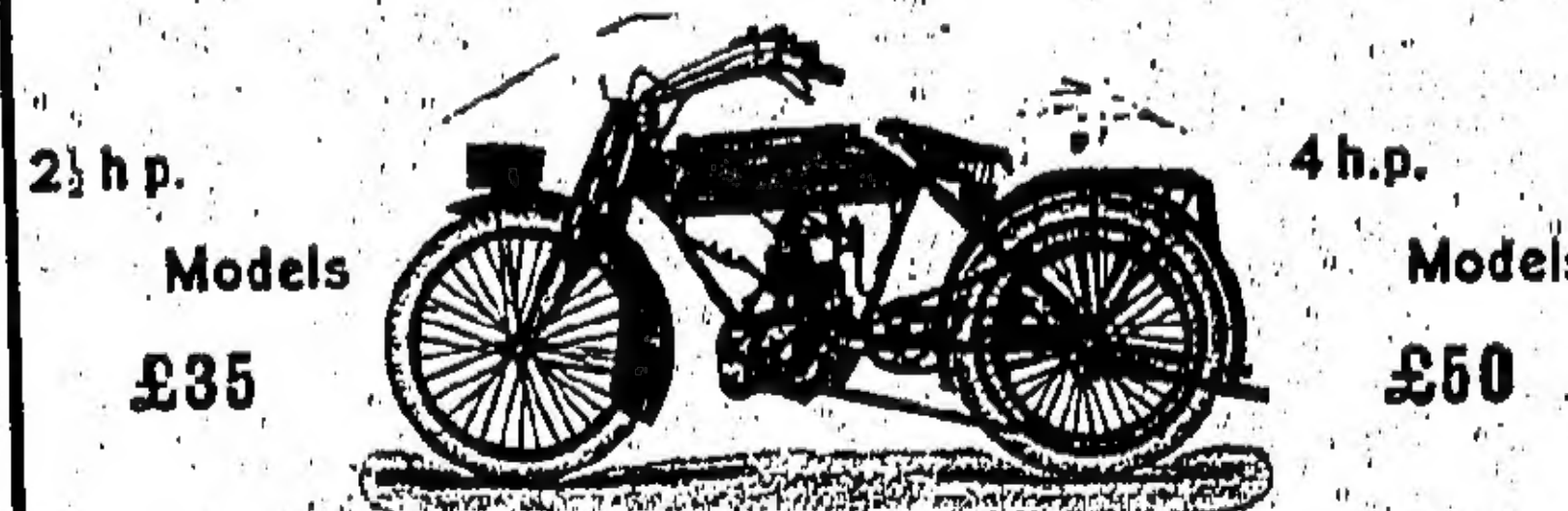
All proceeds to be devoted to the fund.

See Hand Bills.

NOTICES.

Compare our prices with any others, then call at our Machinery Office and inspect the very latest Models of the

Wonderful WOLF Motorcycles



Equipped with Improved Two-speed Counter-shaft Gear. Kick Starter, Chain & Belt Drive, Pump & Tools.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Machinery Office, 4, Des Vaux Road Central.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc. Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices. With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lan	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	60
do.—corned—Ham Ngau Li	each	80
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	14
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Kouk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-kenk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shan	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pige Chittlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Kouk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	18
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	23
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	20
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Kouk	set	8
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Smoking Figs to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	lb.	26
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	lb.	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shen Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Ohik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	23
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	lb.	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Titi To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Pa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tan Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	lb.	16
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ho	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Oho Hoy Yu	lb.	18
Turtles—small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS,

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Ohio)—Tin Chan Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.
(brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu "
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lut "
Carambola,—Yeung To "
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	.. .. each
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	.. .. lb.
Lemons, China,—Ling Mang "
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung "
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	.. .. lb
Fresh "
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching "
Sweet "
Pears, (American) ,—Kam San Shoot Lay "
(Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li "
Peanuts,—Pa Shang "
Plantain,—Tai Chiu "
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai "
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yan	.. .. each
Shanghai,—Lo Kwat "
Walnuts,—Hop To	.. .. lb
Green,—Sang Hop Tuo "
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	.. .. each

VEGETABLES, &c.

牛牛牛	Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	8
牛牛牛	Chenck	8
牛牛牛	Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
牛牛牛	(French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	8
牛牛牛	" Sprout,—Ah Choi	10
牛牛牛	" Long,—Tau Kok	10
牛牛牛	Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each
牛牛牛	Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	8
牛牛牛	Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	8
牛牛牛	" Red,—Hung Ke	8
牛牛牛	Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka	10
牛牛牛	Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	14
牛牛牛	Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	8
牛牛牛	Carrots,—Kam Shun	10
牛牛牛	Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	25
牛牛牛	Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Ohn	10
牛牛牛	" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	10
牛牛牛	" Green,—Ching Lap Ohn	8
牛牛牛	Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chiu Liu	10
牛牛牛	Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each
牛牛牛	Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb.
牛牛牛	Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	8
牛牛牛	old,—Lo Keung	9
牛牛牛	Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	12
牛牛牛	Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each
牛牛牛	Lettuces,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	1
牛牛牛	Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.
牛牛牛	" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
牛牛牛	Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	35
牛牛牛	Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each
牛牛牛	Okroes	lb.
牛牛牛	Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	8
牛牛牛	" Green,—Shang Ohong	6
牛牛牛	" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ohong Tau	7
牛牛牛	Paraley,—Kun Tsoi	lb.
牛牛牛	Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.
牛牛牛	Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	3
牛牛牛	" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	3
牛牛牛	" Japan,—Yut Pan Shu Tsoi	3
牛牛牛	" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi	8
牛牛牛	" Focchow,—Too-chow Shu Tsoi	3
牛牛牛	Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	3
牛牛牛	Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	5
牛牛牛	Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
牛牛牛	Sage,—Tse So	1
牛牛牛	Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	8
牛牛牛	Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	5
牛牛牛	Tomatoes,—Kan Ke	6
牛牛牛	Taro,—Wa Tau	6
牛牛牛	Turnips Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
牛牛牛	" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	4
牛牛牛	Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	4
牛牛牛	(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	12
牛牛牛	Water Cross,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	8
牛牛牛	" Lily root,—Lin Ngau	8
牛牛牛	Yams,—Ta Shu	8
牛牛牛	" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	8

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—	
1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	\$4.50
per lb.	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
per lb.	08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
per lb.	0
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.)	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	14
Granulated, per lb.	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat:—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 26th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 10 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coinage be subject to an additional 5 per cent. to 15 per cent.

Commercial.

Consumption of Kerosene Oil in Chosen.

The consumption of kerosene oil in Chosen has been increasing year by year. Ninety per cent. of the oil used is supplied by the Standard Oil Company of America, the rest by the Rising Sun and some Japanese companies. The total quantity of oil imported by the Standard Oil Company during the twelve months ending in April last, reached 600,000 cases, worth some Y2,400,000. During the same period, the oil disposed of in Seoul and Kyongki, North Choonghong and Kangwon Provinces, amounted to 96,000 cases valued at Y260,000.

Trade of Chosen.

The trade of Chosen for June last amounts to Y9,920,000 in value of which imports represent Y5,740,000 and exports Y4,180,000. As compared with the corresponding month of last year these figures show an increase of Y1,700,000 in exports and a decrease of Y80,000 in imports. The total of imports for the first six months of this year is Y32,750,000 and that of exports Y22,490,000, indicating an excess of imports to the value of Y10,260,000, as against Y17,080,000 for the first half of last year.

Copper and Lead.

On the London Metal Exchange on June 7, copper and lead scored substantial advances, and there was a further recovery in tin, but iron again weakened. Messrs. Lewis Lazarus and Sons report that, following the lead of New York, standard copper ruled very strong and active, prices rising 35s. to 37s. 6d. per ton. Fully 1,000 tons were sold at 38 1/2 10s. to 38 3/4 for near dates, at 28 1/2 10s. to 28 3/4 for various July prompts, and at 28 1/2 10s. to 28 3/4 for August and three months. At the close cash was quoted 28 3/4 and three months 28 3/4 per ton. In an article on the copper situation the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, in its issue of the 29th ultimo, remarks that "as for new governing factors, one may be foreseen certainly. That is increasing production. The mines have gradually been resuming full gait, and about the end of June the refineries ought to be getting into step. Later in the year the new inspiration and Chuquimata copper will begin to be felt." The New York paper then goes on to state that "a market factor whereof the development is earnestly hoped is increase in consumption for peaceful purposes, especially domestic. There are unmistakable signs of the beginning of this, and, considering the riches that are coming to the United States, it is hard to see how an expansion in our internal business is to be avoided. In so far as the copper trade is concerned, however, it would be better to make a start from a market at 16 and 17 cents than from one that is over 20 cents, for the former is not an extravagant price to pay, and the latter is. Whatever may happen, the copper producers will have no ground for complaint. They have sold a lot of their 1915 output at better than 18 cents, which is a very fine price, and they have reason to expect for a long time to receive a price well above what is commonly regarded as a normal average price." In the East 37 1/2 tons of tin were sold at 1187 10s. o.f.f. or five guineas per ton above the nominal quotation of a week ago. Here some 300 tons were sold at 1165 to 1164 for cash and at 1164 10s. to 1163 10s. for three months, while Mount Bischoff fetched 1166 and Straits 1160 and 1168 per ton cash. Standard closed 50s. up at 1164 10s. for cash, the three months' price, at 1163 10s. per ton, showed a further recovery of 45s. per ton. For August lead 225 was paid, and for September 225 5s. per ton. The official closing prices were 224 to 225 per ton, as compared with 223 to 223 10s. on Friday. Spelter was unquoted. Middleborough iron further receded to 65s. 5d. for cash, 65s. 10d. for one month and 66s. 8d. for three months.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$820 b.	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	820	790	{ £2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	375 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	375	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$490 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$930	\$855	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$155 b.	20,000	\$ 00	20	160 July	140 Oct.	155	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$37 1/2 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	397 1/2	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping. {40 cts. b. x the re-									
C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd. {turn of \$4.50 per s.		30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$69 s.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	69	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	20 b.	80,000	£15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.									
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	88/- b.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	89 1/2 x div.	82/- x div.	{ Final of 3% m'king 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$132 b.	20,000	\$100	all	56 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	132	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$46 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Katlan Mining Admin'n.	30/- b.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5)
Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ltd.	\$3.75 b.	200,000	£1	all	3.10 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	3.75	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	30/- b.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	32/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$79 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ltd.	\$76 b.	60,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	52 b. x div.	55,700	t. 100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	52 x div.	49 cum div.	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$92	36,000	t. 100	all	169 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo-French Lands	\$14	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	—	—	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$16 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Land Investment Co	\$111 sa. b.	60,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$6.30 sa. b.	160,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40	6,000	\$50	10	45 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$104 sa.	78,000	t. 50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$72 b.	12,500	\$50	all	75 June	66 Feb.	72	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	\$100	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	t. 175 b.	20,000	t. 50	all	128 July	125 May	176	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$7 1/2 sa. & b.	125,000	\$10	all	134 Mar.	7 June	7.40	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	\$14.60 b.	75,000	t. 10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	14.60	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow	\$7 1/2 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	t. 102 b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	102	86	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end'g 30.6.14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 b.	10,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 b.	10,000	\$5	all	4.50 July	4 April	4 1/2	4 1/2	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	—
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8 1/2	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 b.	40,000	7 1/2	6	39 Jan.	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$7.90 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	8.00	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$42 b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	42	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$185 b.	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	185	184	Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26 1/2	25	Final of \$1 makin \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5.15 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.15	4.80 x div.	\$10 for 1914
Langkats	t. 38 b.	250,000	t. 10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	38	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.30 x div. Do (New) 80 cts. b.	25,000 \$10 \$1.	10 10 10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	10	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Philippines Ld.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papier	\$20	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	30	20	None
teries du Tonkin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.20 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$18 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16 1/2	{ \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2 s.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.50 Dec.	6.60 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2 s.	31,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914.

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road, Central. Tel. address. Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 3 AUG. 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.		T/T Bombay	.....	On Haiphong	..... 9 % prem.
T/T	..... 1/9	Demand Bombay	..... 133	On Saigon	..... 8 1/2 %
Demand	..... 1/9 1/16	T/T Calcutta	.....	On Bangkok	..... 88
30 d/s	..... 1/9 1/8	Demand Calcutta	..... 133	Buying.	
60 d/s	..... 1/9 3/16	Demand Manila	..... 85 1/4	4 m/s. L/C	..... 1/9 1/2
4 m/s	..... 1/9 1/4	T/T San Fco & N.Y. 4 1/2	.....	4 m/s. D/P	..... 1/9 1/2
T/T Shanghai	..... 78 1/2	Demand New York 42	.....	6 m/s. L/C	..... 1/9 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight	.....	T/T Java	..... 105 1/2	30 d/s. Sney & M.	..... 1/9 1/2
T/T Singapore	..... 75	T/T Marks	..... Nom.	30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y. 4 1/2	.....
T/T Japan	..... 86 1/4	Demand Germany	.....	4 m/s. Marks	..... Nom.
T/T India	..... 132 1/4	T/T France	..... 2.34	4 m/s. France	..... 2.40
Demand India	..... 133	Demand Paris	..... 234 1/2	6 m/s. France	..... 2.50

Gold Leaf per tael \$59
Sovereign \$11.35 nom.
Bar Silver ready \$22 7/16 forward

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:
Chinese 20 cts. pieces \$20 3/4
Chinese 10 cts. pieces \$20 3/4
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$2 1/4
Hongkong 10 cts. pieces \$2 1/4

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

ROMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
KORF. YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, Peking, Port Arthur, San Francisco, Shanghai, Siam, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
1.00 AM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.

SUNDAYS.
1.00 AM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.00 PM. Every 15 Min.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office,
Alexandra Building,
100, Queen's Road, Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

G. R.

NOTICE.

